

A SKETCH
OF THE
NORTHERN BALUCHI
LANGUAGE
CONTAINING
A GRAMMAR, VOCABULARY
AND
SPECIMENS OF THE LANGUAGE
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EXTRA NUMBER TO JOURNAL, ASIATIC SOCIETY, BENGAL, PART I FOR 1880.

CALCUTTA:

PRINTED BY J. W. THOMAS, BAPTIST MISSION PRESS,

PUBLISHED BY THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY, 57, PARK STREET

1881.

INTRODUCTION

1 The Balochi language belongs to the Iranian branch of the Aryan family. It is found in two distinct forms: the Northern dialect which is here treated of, and the Southern or Makrani dialect which has been lately dealt with in Major Mockler's Grammar. The Northern dialect is spoken among the Rind Baloches living in the neighbourhood of the Bolan Pass in Kach and on the Upper Sindh and South Punjab frontiers. The tribes speaking this dialect are the Rinds, Domkhis, Maglani, Jakhri, Marri, Bugti, Marri, Dri, Laki, Gorchani, Lashari, Durkani, Lakhari, Hadyani, Lunda, Khodas, Bordars, and Kassarini. These tribes come into contact with populations speaking Sindhi, Panjabi, Brahui and Lahoti. The Indian languages, Sindhi and Panjabi, have affected the Balochi vocabulary considerably. Pashto very slightly if at all, while Brahui has probably borrowed considerably from Balochi. The Brahui commonly understand Balochi, and it is the commonest medium of communication between them and the Balochi speaking tribes. The best Baloch is probably spoken among the Domkhis and Bugti, the most corrupt perhaps among the Bordars. But the differences in dialect between one tribe and another are very slight while between the Northern and Southern dialects the difference is so great that the one is almost unintelligible to the tribes speaking the other. The Sarawan and Jahlawar tribes of Brahui occupy a broad belt of country dividing one dialect from the other.

BALOCHI GRAMMAR.

TABLE OF BALOCHI SOUNDS

| | SORD | | | SOVANT | | | Nasal | Sibilant | Semi-vowels | Aspirate |
|----------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|----------|-----------|--------|--------------------|------------------|----------|
| | Mute | Aspirate | | Mute | Aspirate | | | | | |
| Guttural | ڪ k | ڪھ kh | ڄ jh | گ g | گھ gh | ڱ gh | ن n | | ... | خ h |
| Palatal | چ ch | چھ chh | | ج j | جھ jh | ... | | ش sh ژ zh | ي y | |
| Cerebral | ٿ t | ٿھ th | | ڌ d | ڌھ dh | ... | | ... | | ... |
| Dental | ٽ t | ٽھ th | ڌ d | ڌ d | ڌھ dh | ڌ dh | ن n | س s ز z | ل l ر r | ... |
| Labial | پ p | پھ ph | ف f | ب b | بھ bh | و v, w | م m | | ... | ... |

| Persian | Roman | Value |
|---------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ا ه چ | el h | Aspirated <i>ch</i> |
| ح | hh | An aspirate guttural as in Persian pronounced without harshness as in Pashto |
| د | d | Dental <i>d</i> as in Persian |
| ذ | dh | Aspirated <i>d</i> |
| ژ | ḍ | Cerebral <i>d</i> as in Hindustani |
| ځ | dh | Aspirated <i>d</i> |
| ښ | dh | As in Arabic or English <i>th</i> in <i>brother breathe</i> |
| ر | r | A clearly trilled <i>r</i> , as in Persian |
| ړ | r | Cerebral <i>r</i> as in Hindustani and like it nearly connected in sound with <i>ḍ d</i> |
| ز | z | As English <i>z</i> |
| ژ | zh | As in Persian or <i>s</i> in English <i>measure</i> |
| س | s | As in Persian English <i>s</i> |
| ش | sh | As in Persian the palatal sibilant English <i>sh</i> |
| ع | gh | As in Persian A slightly pronounced guttural not so harsh as in Arabic or Pashto |
| ف | f | A pure labial <i>f</i> not partly dental as English <i>f</i> |
| ځ | k | As English <i>k</i> without any palatalization as in Persian |
| گ | g | <i>G</i> hard as in English and Persian without palatalization |
| م | m | As English <i>m</i> |
| ن | n | As English <i>n</i> Also as a slightly pronounced guttural nasal as in the final <i>n</i> of Persian or Hindustani plurals |
| و | w v | Either as English <i>w</i> or as a purely labial <i>v</i> not as English <i>v</i> |
| ب | b | As English <i>b</i> Occasionally mute as a final When so mute it is not represented in transliterations |
| پ | p | As English <i>y</i> Sometimes pronounced with a slight tendency to become <i>zh</i> |

BALUCHI SOUNDS •

I — CONSONANTS

ك k corresponds with Persian k, which however more usually appears in Baluchi as گ kh or چ kh

گ kh as an initial represents Persian ک k or چ kh, e. g.,

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Balochi khush agh | Persian kush tan |
| B khar | P khar |
| B klan agh | P kun |

As a final it sometimes represents گ g, e. g.,

| | |
|----------|--------|
| B gadakh | P lang |
| B gurkh | P gurg |

چ kh seldom occurs initially, its place being taken by kh. As a final it corresponds with Persian k or g, e. g.,

| | |
|--------|--------|
| B lakh | P lakh |
| B rakh | P rag |

ج g corresponds either with Persian g or b. As an initial gw answers to b (original v), e. g.,*

| | |
|------------|----------|
| B gwandim | P gandum |
| B gist | P bist |
| B gwakh | P lad |
| B gwaf agh | P haftan |
| B geth | P lad |

گ gh does not seem to occur in true Baluchi words, but to be confined to words of Indian origin

چ gh hardly ever appears as an initial. As a medial it corresponds with Persian g and h as a final usually with h (whether pronounced or mute in modern Persian, also occasionally with g, e. g.,

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| B jag'ar | P jagar |
| B nighah | P nighah |
| B dighar | P dighar |
| B jigh | P zih |
| B roshagh | P rozah |
| B tagh | P rag |

In the words saghar 'head, P sar, and naghān bread, P nan, the gh has no consonant corresponding to it in the Persian

* These explanations follow the order of sounds in the Table p. 3

The *gh* appears to be inherent in past participles answering to the final *h* of the Persian but it is not heard except in compound forms when followed by a vowel. Thus *khut/a p p* of *khanagh* means done but *khutka gh ant* 'they have done'.

و *n* frequently occurs as a final in the place of *n* or *nt* e g

l hanag/en — *khinag/ant*

Occasionally owing to a nasal style of pronunciation *nw* stands for *m* and *n* is interpolated as a final e g

nyawân — *nyama*

چ *ch g* generally corresponds with the same letter in Persian.

چ *ch* also represents Persian *ch* e g

B *châth*

P *châh*

B *cham*

P *chashm*

ج *j* corresponds either with original Persian *j* or *z* e g,

B *jhan*

P *jihân*

B *jan*

P *zan*

B *jih*

P *zih*

ج *j* is only found in words of Indian origin.

The cerebral consonants are found almost entirely in words of Indian origin. Before a dental *j r* is occasionally pronounced *j r* as *mard* for *mard garth* for *garth* but this is not universal and has not been marked in the Vocabulary. Leech represents this by *d* but I have never heard it so pronounced.

ت *t* represents an original *t* which however more usually becomes

د *d* as an initial commonly represents an original *t*. As a final and after a consonant medially it often corresponds with Persian *d* e g

B *thû/tha*

P *tâkhta*

B *thafar*

P *tâfar*

B *arth*

P *irad*

B *klanth*

P *kamad*

B *butla*

P *burda*

ث *th* (pronounced as in Arabic like Engl *th* in *rolling heath*) does not occur initially. As a medial and final it corresponds with Persian *d*. As a final it does not occur unless preceded by a vowel e g,

B *brith*

P *brûr*

B *gwath*

P *bal*

B *roth*

P *rida*

B *roth*

P *ravad*

B *sith*

P *sud*

B *rasitha*

P *rasada*

د d corresponds with Persian d as an initial and occasionally after a consonant, e g,

| | |
|------------|--------------|
| B dem | P ddim |
| B khandagh | P khand udan |

د dh only occurs in words of Indian origin

د dh (pronounced like English *th* in *mother*, *breathe*) never occurs initially. As a final and medial it corresponds with Persian d, e g,

| | |
|----------|---------|
| B didhar | P didar |
| B sadh | P sid |
| B rodh | P rod |

In some verbs dh as a characteristic represents a consonant which is lost in modern Persian, e g,

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| B rudh agh, p p rustha | P rustan, Imp ru |
| B nyadh agh | P nihadan, nih |
| B shodh agh | P shustan, shu, p p shustha |

In madhalh 'locust' dh corresponds with l in Persian malalh

In kaghadh كغ the Persian spelling is preserved, though د is pronounced dh not z

In nadhra it represents Arabic ه in نذر

و n corresponds with Persian n

پ p corresponds with Persian p, also with f before a consonant, e g,

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| B hapt | P. haft |
| B gwaptha | P. baftha |

پ ph as an initial represents Persian p and f, e g,

| | |
|----------|----------|
| B phanch | P panj |
| B phusht | P pusht |
| B phur | P pur |
| B phrah | P farakh |

ب f seldom occurs initially its place being taken by ph. As a medial and final it commonly represents Persian b, e g,

| | |
|----------|---------|
| B thafar | P talar |
| B shaf | P shab |
| B af | P ab |

ب h corresponds with Persian b as an initial and when not preceded by a vowel

ب bh is found only in words of Indian origin

و w, v, has two sounds. The most usual is that of English w, which it receives generally when followed by a vowel, and the other that of a

labial γ (th n Lili s palatals) which it receives when followed by a consonant or as a final in borrowed words of Sihi origin. With both pronunciations it often corresponds with Persian b or β .

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| B za γ án | P zal γ n |
| B wari γ | P baru γ |
| B sav γ | P sabz |
| B lá γ v | P ál γ ab |

Combined with h w is pronounced like English wh in $et/et/$ w and w alone often correspond with Persian kh $خو$ or kh followed by a labial vowel (u or o). The guttural is either preserved in the aspirate h or more frequently lost altogether (see h e g).

| | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| B whan | P álwan |
| B whar | P kál γ ár |
| B wash | P kkhush |
| B wan γ h | P álwan γ án |
| B war γ h | P kkhur γ án |

m corresponds with Persian m

s corresponds with Persian s

sh as an initial corresponds with Persian sh . As a final and medial it corresponds either with sh or z e g.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| B shaf | P sh γ ab |
| B ash | P az |
| B namash | P namaz |
| B so γ shín | P so γ ín |
| B rosh | P roz |

Sher below seems to correspond with Persian zer but there is no other case of initial sh corresponding with z . Sher may be a contraction of a h or from below.

z corresponds either with Persian s or z e g.

| | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| B zu γ ar | P s γ íwar |
|------------------|-------------------|

In the following words z corresponds with Persian l or r .

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| B zi | P d γ roz |
| A zí γ agh | P d γ án γ stán |
| B zamát γ h | P lar γ íd |

In z yesterday $mazán$ great $zínag $\gamma$$ k í or r í z íde a poet's world means heart the or γ ál Zend z is preserved. In zar all z represents original z .

In *zih* and *zarigh* *z* corresponds with the *j* of Sindhi *jil* and *jaru*, but these words may have been borrowed by Sindhi. Cf. *Pahlavi zik*

zh corresponds with Persian *sh*, *z* and *j*, e.g.,

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| B <i>dushman</i> | P <i>dushman</i> |
| B <i>ashmān</i> | P <i>asman</i> |
| B <i>darāsh</i> | P <i>daraz</i> |
| B <i>wazhā</i> | P <i>āhwāja</i> |

ṣ *y*, *ṣ* *r*, and *ḷ* correspond with the same letters in Persian

ṣ *h* generally represents an old Persian *h*, modern Persian *h* or *kh*, e.g.,

| | |
|----------------|------------------|
| B <i>hushk</i> | P <i>khushk</i> |
| B <i>hon</i> | P <i>khun</i> |
| B <i>hūkh</i> | P <i>khuk</i> |
| B <i>phrah</i> | P <i>faraakh</i> |

Borrowed Arabic words beginning with *ḥ* undergo a similar change, as —

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| B <i>hair</i> | A <i>khair</i> |
| B <i>hatar</i> | A <i>khatar</i> |

The above noted correspondences may be tabulated as follows

| Persian | | Balochi |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------|
| <i>h</i> | as an initial | <i>kh</i> |
| | medial } | <i>kh</i> |
| | final } | |
| <i>kh</i> | initial | <i>h kh</i> |
| | medial | <i>kh</i> |
| | final | <i>h, kh</i> |
| <i>g</i> | initial | <i>g</i> |
| | medial | <i>gh</i> |
| | final | <i>gh kh</i> |
| <i>ch</i> | initial | <i>chh</i> |
| <i>t</i> | initial | <i>th</i> |
| <i>d</i> | medial } | <i>th dh th</i> |
| | final } | |
| <i>p</i> | initial | <i>ph</i> |
| <i>f</i> | initial | <i>ph</i> |
| <i>b</i> | medial } | <i>ph</i> |

Persian.

z

 medial }
 final }

Balochi

sh, zh

h

 medial }
 final }

gh

initial

occasionally omitted

It will be noticed that the aspirates of the surd row (kh, chh, th) are very common, replacing the corresponding unaspirated Persian consonants, while those of the sonant row (gh, jh, dh, bh) seem to be entirely confined to words of Indian and Brahui origin.

The letters *kh*, *gh*, *th*, *dh*, and *f* are usually medials or finals, representing the Persian letters, shown in the above table. *Th* and *dh* are never initials, and *kh*, *gh* and *f*, when they occur in borrowed words of modern introduction as initials, are usually pronounced kh, g and ph.

An initial h is occasionally lost altogether; e g.,

B asten

P. hastand

B am

P. ham

II VOWELS

The vowel sounds in Balochi generally agree with those of *Kharishti* Persian. They may be arranged as follows:—

| | |
|------------|--------------|
| Long | á, í, ú |
| Short | a, i, u |
| Diphthongs | e, ai, o, au |

The most noticeable point of difference from Persian is the frequent substitution of the palatal series *f*, *z*, *c* for the labial series *ú*, *u*, *o*, e g.,

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| B. <i>síth</i> | P. <i>súd</i> |
| B. <i>dir</i> | P. <i>dur</i> |
| B. <i>seeshin</i> | P. <i>sozan</i> |
| B. <i>gandim</i> | P. <i>gandum</i> |
| B. <i>bíthá</i> | P. <i>buda</i> |
| B. <i>bíkh</i> | P. <i>khák</i> |
| B. <i>wasí</i> | P. <i>khuvú</i> |
| B. <i>sírmugh</i> | P. <i>surma</i> |

A similar change sometimes affects borrowed Arabic words, e. g.,

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| B. <i>mílím</i> | A. <i>múlám</i> |
| B. <i>hír</i> | A. <i>húr</i> |

In a few cases the change is reversed, e. g.,

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| B. <i>osht-agh</i> | P. <i>ist-ádan</i> |
| B. <i>súf</i> | P. <i>sev</i> |

Other variations from the Persian vowel system are rare.

THE NOUN.

I.—TERMINATIONS.

1. Balochi nouns in their formation correspond closely with Persian. The original terminal vowels have been lost, and the majority of nouns now terminate in consonants. There is no distinction of gender.

2. Vowel-endings.

ā The majority of nouns ending in ā are borrowed from Sindhi or Arabic. In the former case ā sometimes represents Sindhi o, then in corresponding more nearly with Panjabi, e. g.,

Ar. hayā, duā.

Si bhā, jherā, thorā, trāmā, velā

The words wāzhā, zā, chawā, pāmā and begā are not borrowed. Of these wāzhā (P. khwājah) and begā in inflected forms drop the ā, and take the termination ah as a base of inflection; e. g.,

wāzhā, pl. wāzhahin, lords

begā - abl. begahā, in the evening.

The borrowed noun velā time, is similarly treated. Other nouns ending in ā take no inflections. Some Sindhi nouns as jherā, thorā have an alternative form in o which can be inflected

ī. This is a common termination being commonly used as in Persian to form abstracts as duzi, 'theft' from duz 'thief,' sahi strength from sa 'strong' &c, also as the termination of other abstract nouns not directly formed from Balochi bases as shādhi 'rejoicing,' ziyāni 'injury.' It occurs also in other nouns as godī 'lady,' drahāni 'pistol,' mavārī 'assembly,' pahli 'rib' (P. pahlū). A as a termination of borrowed words i is also found as in chāri 'spy,' mehī 'buffalo,' phallī 'section of a tribe.'

O is of frequent occurrence both in pure Balochi and in borrowed words, e. g.,

| Balochi | | | (P. dūd). |
|---------|--------|-------------|-----------|
| | diāho, | mist | |
| | shāho, | dove | |
| | batho, | mortar | |
| | nāho, | uncle | |
| | goāho, | span | |
| | mokho | spider | |
| | go | race, prize | |
| | jo | watercourse | |
| | gwando | alligator | |
| | duggo | eagle | |
| | juddo | cave | |
| | phalo | direction | |

| | | |
|----------|---------|-----------------|
| | surgo | sj each |
| | kro | camel |
| Borrowed | | |
| | dardo | pony |
| | parido, | Si dardo |
| | ghoro | Si parido |
| | shaddo | a band of horse |
| | lekho | a turban |
| | | reckoning |

This o nearly corresponds in sound to the close English o, and never has the open Italian sound. Most words ending in o change it to av when followed by a vowel, whether this vowel commences a following word or an inflectional suffix. The o of the first eight words in the above list (dalko to jo inclusive) does not undergo this change. Go and jo are radical words, and the others end in the syllables lo and lko which probably had originally a distinct force of their own, e g,

| | | |
|-----------|-------------------|---------|
| nalkho | } form the plural | nalkhoā |
| jo | | joan |
| but phale | } are inflected | phalav |
| jalo | | jaddav |

Dhru 'leopard' may be classed with words ending in o, though I have never heard the termination pronounced otherwise than av. This v is a purely labial sound, not the English v.

U ū as a termination does not seem to occur in pure Balochi words. It is found in a few words of Sindhi origin and undergoes no change in inflections, e, g,

| |
|----------------------|
| ānu, an egg |
| tilu, a tell |
| varu, a beam |
| limua, lemon (tribe) |

E has not been met with except in *kahne* 'pigeon' also pronounced *kahnē*.

Au is only found in *jav* 'barley'.

3 Special terminations.

(a) Verbal Nouns.

Agī. This is the termination of the infinitive, and verbal noun which corresponds with it in form. It apparently corresponds with the Pahto verbal noun in *ah*, as final *gh* in Balochi generally corresponds with Pers *an* h. *Agāh* as a termination corresponds with the Persian termination *ah* in many other nouns, e g, *ramāgh* 'a flock of goats,' *ābanjāgh* 'a wash' &c. Some are verbal nouns in form as *gwānzāgh* 'a swing'. The termination *agh* also forms collective nouns as *murdanāgh* 'the fingers,' from *murdan*, *phadhāgh* 'legs,' from *phadh*.

divisions of Dwa di 7 Titpurasi 7 Karmadlárava a d B huvi 1 or
 Coj dativè Q ilifu g Descript ve and Possessive

a Copulative. This class consists of nouns inseparably coupled to-
 gether only the latter being subject to inflection e g.

phol phur* enquiry

thunl/ tawar conversation

eluki chori children

b Qualifying or dependent. In this class the latter member of the
 compound is qualified by the former. The latter member may be either a
 noun or a verbal root the verbal noun in o/ being occasionally but not
 often used e g

(1) When both members are nouns

jogin dar a pestal (l t mortu stick)

mazar-dumab a plant (lit t₀er tail)

rosl asdi sunrise

clag i hal var a matter of jest

chham jhusl t eyelid.

mál g/um eel i se of the moon

(2) When the first member is a noun and the latter a verbal root

slurwar mál drinking

roz h gir eclipse of the sun (sun se zing)

go llán l n udler tearing (name of a plant)

ab v kh sl night expeller (the planet Venus)

mar khul o/ ma slayer

sangbanl connected by marriage

c Descriptive. In this class the first member is an adjective, numeral
 or other, or a simply describing or defining the second e g

syah af perennial stream (l t. black water)

lrázi dar a b am (long food)

m d/ gor female wild ass

ergwát/ the leeside (l t down vud)

cl y r gíst fourscore

d Possessive. The former is formed in a similar manner to the latter
 cl v t l th force of adjectives or descriptive epithets the possession of
 the quality described being implied e g

lor late pty land d

ph sl jladh turnfoot

svat/ rísl greybeard

svat g sur bl ck breast (e g theolla i partnd.)

jlo//a j len t l name of a flower (l t thutl riac l)

lrázi ykh fir l no v g

littla i gh lands jo ed

āri. This is the most usual plural suffix, being always used for the genitive and ablative; e. g.,

paḥtānī khund, the vale of poplars.

(7) The suffix *e*.

e is used in the sense of an indefinite article; e. g., *mard* 'man'; *marde* 'a man.'

The indefinite base formed by the suffix *e* is used as a base of inflection, the case endings following the *e*. Thus from *mardo* we get *mardeā* and *mardeār*.

ADJECTIVES.

1. Adjectives are formed by the terminations *ī*, *en*, *ena*, *agh*, *o*, and *egh* from nouns and adverbs; e. g.,

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|------|---------------|
| <i>ī</i> | <i>demi</i> , former | from | <i>dem</i> |
| | <i>phudhī</i> , hunder | " | <i>phadhā</i> |
| <i>en</i> , <i>ena</i> | <i>marden</i> , manly | " | <i>mard</i> |
| | <i>nughraen</i> , } of silver | " | <i>nughra</i> |
| | <i>nughraena</i> , } | | |
| <i>agh</i> . | <i>gandagh</i> , bad | " | <i>gand</i> |
| <i>o</i> | <i>gwātho</i> , windy | " | <i>gwāth</i> |
| <i>egh</i> . | <i>daregh</i> , wooden | " | <i>dār</i> |

2. Adjectives precede nouns and generally take the termination *en* when used with nouns, unless the original termination happens to be *en*, as,

nughraen āden, a silver mirror

but

gwāthoen balwar, windy talk.

The adjectives *jowān*, good, *kisān*, small, and *mazān*, great, form respectively before nouns *jowānen*, *kisānen*, and *mazānen*.

3. Comparisons. The comparative degree is formed by the suffix *thar*, *thir*, or *tar*, e. g.,

| | | |
|--------------|------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>kisān</i> | comp | <i>kisānthar</i> and <i>kasthar</i> |
| <i>burz</i> | " | <i>burzāthir</i> |
| <i>mazān</i> | " | <i>masthar</i> |
| <i>jowān</i> | " | <i>jowānthar</i> |
| <i>sak</i> | " | <i>sakthar</i> , |

the base being sometimes slightly modified. The word *bathir* (Pers *bistār*) is sometimes used with other adjectives to express comparison, as, *bathir gandagh*, worse.

The word *geshtar* "more" corresponds to the Pers *beshtar*, but the positive is wanting in Baloch.

'Than' in comparison is expressed by *azh*, whether the adjective is put in the comparative degree or not, e g.,

Azh tho nell en, he is better than thou.

There is no special superlative form. The comparative form may be used or the adverbs *saki* 'extremely', *huddi* 'divinely' may be employed to give emphasis to the adjective. The phrase *azh thewaghen* or *azh lullaz* 'of all', may also be used with the comparative to give a superlative sense, e g.,

Azh thewaghen masthar, the greatest of all.

NUMERALS

1 CARDINAL NUMBERS

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Yak</i> } | Ouo |
| <i>Ya</i> } | |
| Do | Two |
| Sai | Three |
| Chvar | Four |
| Phauch | Five |
| Shash | Six |
| Hapt | Seven |
| Hacht } | |
| Hazhd } | Eight |
| Nuh | Nine |
| Dih | Ten |
| <i>Yázhdah</i> } | |
| <i>Yázdah</i> } | Eleven |
| <i>Dwazhdah</i> } | |
| <i>Dwazdah</i> } | Twelve |
| <i>Senzdah</i> | Thirteen |
| <i>Chyárdah</i> | Fourteen |
| <i>Phanzdah</i> | Fifteen |
| <i>Shanzdah</i> | Sixteen |
| <i>Havdah</i> | Seventeen |
| <i>Horzdah</i> | Eighteen |
| Nozd | Nineteen |
| Gist | Twenty |
| Gist u yak | Twenty one |
| Gist-u do | Twenty two, and so on regularly |
| Si | Thirty |
| Chhil | Forty |

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Phanj ih | Fifty |
| Sai gist | Sixty |
| Saigist u dah | Seventy |
| Cl yâr ^h gist | Eighty |
| Chyargist u dah | Ninety |
| Svdh | A hundred |
| * Sl azh gist | A hundred and twenty |
| Hapt gist | A hundred and forty |
| • Hasht gist | A hundred and sixty |
| Nuh gist | A hundred and eighty |
| Do ^{ad} dh | Two hundred |
| Hazar } | A thousand |
| Hasht ^{ar} } | |
| Lak | One hundred thousand |
| khôr | An indefinitely large number |

The form *ya* one is used with nouns, *ya* is used by itself

Counting from sixty upwards is usually done in multiples of twenty intermediate numbers being reckoned on or back from the nearest multiple, e g

217 is sai kham yazdah gist, i e three less eleven twenties

223 is yazdah gist o-sai i e, eleven twenties and three

2 ORDINAL NUMBERS

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Phesl i | First |
| Dal ^{ai} ai | Second |
| Saimi | Third |
| Cl yarumi | Fourth |
| Phai chumf | Fifth |
| Sl ashunu | Sixth |
| Haytumi | Seventh |
| Hashtumi | Eighth |
| Nulimi | Ninth |
| Dahmi | Tenth |
| Yazlumi | Eleventh |
| Dwâz lami | Twelfth |
| Sauzdami | Thirteenth |
| Cl yardami | Fourteenth |
| Il sanzami | Fifteenth |
| Sh ^{ar} zdami | Sixteenth |
| Havdami | Seventeenth |
| Hasht ^{ar} dami | Eighteenth |

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| Nordamí | Nineteenth |
| Gístumí | Twentieth |
| Siumí | Thirtieth |
| Chihulamí | Fortieth |
| Sadhumí | Hundredth |
| Hazárumí | Thousandth |

Compound numbers are treated as single words in forming the ordinal, as,

| | |
|----------------|--------------|
| Gíst-yakumí | Twenty first |
| Gíst phanchumí | Twenty fifth |

3 FRACTIONAL NUMBERS

| | |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------|
| one half ($\frac{1}{2}$) | nem |
| one third ($\frac{1}{3}$) | sarik |
| one quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) | píó, chyárak |
| one fifth ($\frac{1}{5}$) | planyak |
| three quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) | sai píó |
| one and a half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) | yak nem or dedh |
| with one half more | sadhoín |
| e g four and a half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) | saphoan chyár |

With minuter fractions the word bahr is employed with the ordinal number, as Gístumí bahr, one twentieth

4 MULTIPLES

a Multiples of quantity, expressed in English by the word "fold."

| | |
|-------------|-----------|
| dúra | doul |
| yake sai | threefold |
| yake chyár | fourfold |
| yake phanch | fivefold |

and so on as require

b Multiples of time expressed generally by the word bar corresponding to the similar use of 'times' in English. Bar is put in the plural except in ya bare once, where it receives the indefinite suffixes. Thí bare "another time" is similarly constructed

| | |
|-------------|------------|
| ya bare | once |
| do baran | twice |
| sai barán | thrice |
| chyar barán | four times |

and so on

PRONOUNS

I—PERSONAL PRONOUNS

a First person

Singular

| | | |
|-------|----------------|------------|
| Nom. | man, mah | I |
| Gen | maní man | my |
| | maigh | mine |
| Dat | } manan | me to me |
| Acc. | | |
| Instr | } man | I from me |
| Abl. | | |
| | azh man go man | with me &c |

Plural

| | | |
|-------|------------|----------|
| Nom | ma | we |
| Gen | mau : | our |
| | maigh | ours |
| Dat | } mar mára | us to us |
| Acc | | |
| Instr | } ma | we us &c |
| Abl | | |

The plural má is often used with a singular signification

b Second person

Singular

| | | |
|-------|------------|--------------|
| Nom | thru tha | thou |
| Gen | thai | thy |
| | thaigh | thine |
| Dat | } thara | thee to thee |
| Acc | | |
| Instr | } thau tha | thou &c |
| Abl. | | |

Plural

| | | |
|-------|---------------|-------|
| Nom | shawá shí | you |
| Gen | slíwau slai | your |
| | sha áigh | yours |
| Dat | } shíwar shár | you |
| Acc | | |
| Instr | } shíwa slá | you |
| All | | |
| | &c | |

The singular and plural in the second personal pronoun are generally confounded to the proper significations

II — THIRD PERSONAL PRONOUN AND DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

The demonstrative pronouns "this" and "that" take the place of the 3rd personal pronoun which only exists independently in the form of the pronominal suffixes to be noticed hereafter

1 Proximate demonstrative pronoun

| Singular | | |
|----------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Nom. | esh, e í | this he |
| Gen | eshi eshiyá | of this, his |
| Dat | eshiyar | to this, to him |
| Acc. | eshiya eshiyar | this, him |
| Instr | eshiya | he |
| Abl. | 'eh eshiya, go eshiya, &c | from this from him &c |
| Plural. | | |
| Nom | esh, eshán | these, they |
| Gen | eshani | of the e, their |
| Dat | esháyar | to these, to them |
| Acc | esh an, eshanra | these, them |
| Instr | eshani | these, they |
| Abl | sh eshani &c | from them &c |

An intensive form is used with the prefix ham sometimes corrupted to haw, as hawe, hamesh, hameshiyá hameshani &c, "this very one by this one"

2 Remote demonstrative pronoun

| Singular | | |
|----------|----------------|----------------|
| Nom | án | that, he |
| Gen | anhi anhiyá | of that, his |
| Dat | ánhiyar | to him, that |
| Acc | anhiyar anhiyá | that him |
| Instr | ánhiya | that, he |
| Abl | sh anhiya &c | from him &c |
| Plural. | | |
| Nom. | anhan an | those they |
| Gen | ánhani | of those their |
| Dat | ánhanra | to those, them |
| Acc | anhan anhanrá | those them |
| Instr | ánhani | those they |
| Abl | sh anhani &c | from them &c |

This pronoun has also an intensive form with the prefix lam or haw, meaning 'that one', 'that very one', as hawan, hawanhiyá &c

The compound forms *unw* and *anwar* (for *ī mard* and *un mard*) are frequently used in the sense of personal pronouns and are applied even to animals and inanimate objects

3 Pronominal suffixes

These are frequently employed with the verb when the regular pronouns are not expressed. The *e* of the 3rd person *ē* "he" and *eshē* "they" are most frequently employed, the distinction between the singular and plural forms not being carefully observed. (For examples see under the verb.) The suffix *an* is also sometimes used in the 3rd person as *khushthaghāntan* "they did." The 1st person has also a suffix *ūn* which is not so frequently used. With this suffix the verb takes a peculiar form, a euphonic *t* being inserted to strengthen the weak final nasal of the 1st person singular or plural, as *khushthaghāntan* or *khushthaghūntun* "I or we killed."

III—RELATIVE PRONOUNS

The word *kī* performs most of the duties of a relative pronoun, as in Persian and often merely has the meaning of a relative particle being indeclinable, so that the meaning is not complete without the use of other pronouns, e.g.,

Ē mard bameshen kī eshiya birathā mā gipthaghūn, this is the man whose brother we have taken

The following relative phrases are used

| | | |
|-------------|---------|-------------------|
| har khas kī | whoever | |
| har kī | } | whatever |
| har chī kī | | |
| ān kī | who | whoever, whatever |

e.g.,

har khas kī khāll t every one who comes

har kī thū gushe, whatever you say

an kī khā chī khādhira whatever thing comes from God

IV—REFLECTIVES

Wath self

Singular

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Nom | <i>wath</i> | self |
| Gen | <i>wathī</i> | own one's own |
| Dat } Acc } | <i>wathār</i> | self |

Plural

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------|
| Nom. | <i>wathan</i> | selves |
| Gen | <i>wathanī</i> | own |
| Dat } Acc } | <i>wathanā</i> | selves |

The words *jind* and *but* are also used in the sense of "self."

oneself, *wat̃hī wat̃h*

or *wat̃hī jind*

e. g.,

Kamar wat̃hī jindīr khushtha, he killed himself.

Jind is especially used in referring to one's own private property, as the Hindústānī *nij*; e. g.,

have *mād̃hīn manī jindegān*, this mare is my own property.

The phrase *pha-wat̃hān* is used for among themselves, ourselves, yourselves.

V.—INTERROGATIVES.

Who, *khāī*?

Sing. and Plur.

| | | |
|----------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Nom. | <i>khāī</i> | who? |
| Gen. | <i>khāīg̃h</i> | whose? |
| Dat Acc. | <i>khāīār</i> | whom? |
| | what? | <i>chih</i> |
| | which, what (qualifying a noun) | <i>ki/hān thīs</i> |
| | how much | <i>chihl̃tar, chihār</i> (P. <i>chī qadr</i> ?) |
| | how many? | |

VI.—CORRELATIVES.

| | | |
|----------------|---|---------------------------------------------|
| so much | } | <i>il̃l̃tar, ikar</i> |
| so many | | (P. <i>in qadr</i> ?) |
| just so much | | <i>hawil̃l̃tar</i> (P. <i>hamīn qadr</i> ?) |
| that much | | <i>ānk̃tar</i> |
| just that much | | <i>hawānk̃tar</i> |

VII.—INDEFINITE

| | | |
|-------------|---|-------------------|
| khase | | any one, some one |
| har-khas | | every one |
| khas nen | | nobody |
| hech | } | any |
| hechf | | |
| 'chf | | |
| har-chi | | |
| 'chfe | | everything |
| 'chie-'chie | | something |
| hechi-na | } | a little |
| 'chi-na | | |
| | | nothing |

| | |
|--------------|------------------|
| baz | many |
| kham | few |
| geht ir | more |
| kharde | some |
| yak aptiyá | one another |
| thi | } other, another |
| phithi | |
| thi kharso | some one else |
| thi 'ebie | something else |
| thi chi na | nothing else |
| theghi | } all |
| thewaghen | |
| drust | } the whole |
| kull | |
| las | |
| kullan-phiyá | altogether |
| harde | both |

STRUCTURE OF THE VERB

The simplest form or base of every verb is with one or two exceptions identical in form with the 2nd pers sing imperative. From this base are formed immediately, by the addition of certain terminations, the imperative, aorist, infinitive and present participle. The termination of the infinitive is *agh*. From this base so obtained two more tenses the present and imperfect, are formed. The past participle is formed from the base in a manner which will be described hereafter, and other past participles are formed from it as a base.

(a) Forms derived immediately from the base

The imperative, as observed above, generally is the simplest form of the base. Verbs beginning with vowels take the prefix *ba* or *bi* and the verbs *waragh* 'to eat' and *ragh* 'to go' also form their imperatives *lawar* and *laro*. Verbs beginning with vowels take also the prefix *bi* or *kh* in the aorist. These prefixes are not used either in the imperative or aorist when a negative is required. The negative particles *na* and *na* taking their place, e. g.,

| | |
|---------|------------------|
| riyar | bring |
| mayar | do not bring |
| bulis | I will let |
| nelan | I will not let |
| khuukh | he will come |
| mayuukh | he will not come |

The prefix *kh* is most usually taken in the aorist but the verb *lagh* "to let" always takes *b*.

The aorist has both indefinite, present, future and subjunctive significations. The terminations are as follows —

| Singular | Plural |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 <i>án</i> | <i>ún om</i> |
| 2 <i>e</i> | <i>eth edh, e</i> |
| 3 <i>th, th, ith</i> 1 | <i>ant</i> |

The most usual termination of the 3rd person singular is *ith*, which often becomes simply *i*. The following take *th* —

| Infinitive | 3rd pers sing aorist |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>kl anagh</i> to do | <i>khanth</i> |
| <i>janagh</i> , to strike | <i>janth</i> or <i>jath</i> |
| <i>giragh</i> , to take | <i>girth</i> |
| <i>baragh</i> to take away | <i>barth</i> |
| <i>waragh</i> , to eat | <i>warth</i> |

In *giragh*, *gir* is the radical form of the verb. In *baragh* and *waragh* the radical vowel is lengthened. The following take *th*, —

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| <i>biagh</i> to be | <i>bith, i</i> |
| <i>ravagh</i> to go | <i>roth, ró</i> |
| <i>deagh</i> to give | <i>dath, da</i> |
| <i>siagh</i> to swell | <i>sith</i> |

The present participle used of a continued or repeated action is formed from the base by the termination *ána, e g*

| Infinitive | Present Participle |
|----------------|--------------------|
| <i>biagh</i> | <i>bifána</i> |
| <i>khanagh</i> | <i>khanana</i> |

The infinitive in *agh* is a noun and can be inflected. The inflected form has a gerundial signification *e g*

khanagh to do doing

khanag' i khafta i he began to do (lit he fell a-doing)

The present and imperfect are formed from the infinitive by the following terminations

| PRESENT | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Sing | Plur |
| 1 <i>án</i> | <i>ún aom</i> |
| 2 <i>e</i> | <i>e eth</i> |
| 3 <i>en</i> | <i>ant an en</i> |
| IMPERFECT | |
| 1 <i>at/án</i> | <i>at' in</i> |
| 2 <i>athe</i> | <i>at' e</i> |
| 3 <i>ath eth</i> | <i>athant</i> |

The past participle is formed by the addition of the suffix *thā* or *thā* to the base which is liable to modifications to be noted below. For purposes of composition the past base ends in *gh* (See sounds, *gh*). From the base so formed the perfect and pluperfect are formed by the following terminations

| PERFECT | | | |
|------------|--------|--|--------|
| 1 | ān | | ān, om |
| 2 | e | | e, eth |
| 3 | — | | ant |
| PLUPERFECT | | | |
| 1 | athān | | athān |
| 2 | athē | | athē |
| 3 | ath, a | | athant |

The 3rd pers. singular of the perfect is the simple form of the past participle without the *gh*. In transitive verbs with an object and agent, this form expresses the perfect throughout, the agent being in the inflected or instrumental form, while the object is uninflected, *e g*,

mardumā naḡhān wārtā, the man ate bread,

where mardumā is the inflected form of mardum. But—

mardum naḡhān ir wārtā, the man will eat bread.

Here mardum is uninflected and naḡhān receives the objective inflection.

The terminations of the present are nearly identical with those of the perfect, and those of the imperfect, with the pluperfect. Both seem to be formed by the addition of the present and past forms of the defective verb *to be* to the infinitive base and the past base respectively. The present with the infinitive base forms the present with the past base the perfect. Similarly the past forms the imperfect and pluperfect. These forms are as follows

| PRESENT | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------|--------|
| SING | | PLUR | |
| I am | an | we are | un |
| thou art | e | you are | e |
| he is | en | they are | ant |
| PAST | | | |
| I was | athān | we were | athān |
| thou wast | athē | you were | athē |
| he was | ath | they were | athant |

The plural forms *un, e, athān, athē*, when used with a pronoun immediately preceding, take the prefix *kh, e g*,

mā khun we are
mā khathun we were

But this prefix is never used when a noun or adjective immediately precedes

From the simple past participle which has both an active and passive signification are formed two other participles, *viz.*, (1) the active past participle, used of a completed action and only found before a verb in a past tense. This is formed by changing the termination *tha* into *thā*. (2) The present participle used of a continued but not repeated action. This is formed by changing *tha* or *thā* in *thījā*, *thījā* or sometimes *thighā*, *thighā*.

The use of the four participles may be shown as follows

| | | | |
|---------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Past | { | daragh, to hold | } holding, continuing to hold |
| | { | dāshtha held. | |
| | { | dashto, having held | |
| Present | { | dāshthīyā | } holding, continuing to hold |
| | { | or | |
| | { | dāshthīgā, holding (with intervals), keeping on taking hold | |

FORMATION OF THE PAST PARTICIPLE

The termination is either *tha* or *thā* which is added to the base. *Thā* is the more usual. It is taken by all verbs whose bases end in a vowel. Verbs ending in mutes take *tha* as a rule, with a short vowel inserted after the characteristic, *e g.* *bashkagh*, "to give," P P *bashkatha*. When a verb corresponds with a Persian verb in *idan*, a short *i* is sometimes inserted, *e g.*

rasagh, to arrive P P *rasitha* (P *rasidan*)

thursagh, to fear P P *thursitha* (P *tur-idan*)

When *tha* is used it is always attached to the base without an intervening vowel. This leads frequently to the modification of the characteristic of the base, the changes corresponding closely with those which take place in Persian. In some verbs the vowel of the base is also changed, and others are wholly irregular. Verbs whose characteristic is *n* (a class which includes all causals) take the termination *tha* without any modification of the base.

The most usual changes of characteristic letters are *sh* and *zh* to *kh*, *f* to *p*, *dh* and *z* to *s*. Many verbs in *sh* and *s*, take the termination without modifying the characteristic.

The following list gives the past participles of all the irregular verbs, also most of those which form their past participle by taking *tha* without modification of the base. The verbs beginning with vowels which take the prefixes *b*, *bi* and *kh* in the imperative and aorist are also given.

| Infinitive | | Past Participle |
|------------|----------|-----------------|
| āragh | to bring | ārttha |
| āsiyāh | to rise | āstha |
| ashkharagh | to hear | ashkharūtha |
| āgh | to come | āghtha, atka |

| Infinitive | | Past Participle |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <i>a agh</i> | to swell | <i>a tha</i> |
| <i>shud'agh</i> | to hunger | <i>shustha</i> |
| <i>sho'lagh</i> | to wash | <i>shustha</i> |
| <i>al as'agh</i> | to seed | <i>al ast'la</i> |
| <i>al am'ish'agh</i> | to forget | <i>shamushtha</i> |
| <i>shawal'agh</i> | to sell | <i>shawal'tla</i> |
| <i>khashagh</i> | to pull, turn out | <i>khashtha</i> |
| <i>khis'agh</i> | to cultivate | <i>khishtla</i> |
| <i>khus'agh</i> | to kill | <i>khushtla</i> |
| <i>li as'agh</i> | to fall | <i>khytha</i> |
| <i>kharagh</i> | to do | <i>khushta</i> |
| <i>kis'agh</i> | to allow | <i>kishtla</i> |
| <i>g'agh</i> | to copulate | <i>gatha</i> |
| <i>gad'agh</i> | to boil | <i>grastha</i> |
| <i>gird'agh</i> | to return | <i>gartha</i> |
| <i>gir'agh</i> | to take | <i>gir'tha</i> |
| <i>gir'agh</i> | to weep | <i>girn'tha</i> |
| <i>gor'agh</i> | to pass | <i>gwastha</i> |
| <i>go'sh'agh</i> | to speak | <i>gwastha</i> |
| <i>gal'agh</i> | to praise | <i>galustha</i> |
| <i>gund'agh</i> | to see | <i>dustha</i> |
| <i>gw'if'agh</i> | to summon | <i>gwaytha</i> |
| <i>gwar'agh</i> | to rain | <i>gwartha</i> |
| <i>g was'agh</i> | to weave | <i>gwas'tha</i> |
| <i>g zhu'agh</i> | to bear abortion | <i>gizhtla</i> |
| <i>gies'agh</i> | to pay, pick out | <i>gieshtla</i> |
| <i>lain'agh</i> | to touch | <i>lustha</i> |
| <i>laghush'agh</i> | to slip | <i>laghushtha</i> |
| <i>lawash'agh</i> | to drink | <i>lawashtha</i> |
| <i>mad'agh</i> | to freeze | <i>mastha</i> |
| <i>mar'agh</i> | to die | <i>murtha</i> |
| <i>mar'agh</i> | to fight | <i>mar'asha</i> |
| <i>muz'agh</i> | } to urinate | <i>mishtha</i> |
| <i>me'zagh</i> | | <i>mishtha</i> |
| <i>mush'agh</i> | to suck | <i>mishtha</i> |
| <i>mus'agh</i> | to rub | <i>mushtla</i> |
| <i>nigosh'agh</i> | to listen | <i>nigoshtha</i> |
| <i>nind'agh</i> | to sit | <i>nishtha</i> |
| <i>nyad'agh</i> | to post | <i>nyastha</i> |
| <i>wan'agh</i> | to read | <i>wanthla</i> |
| <i>wip'agh</i> | to sleep | <i>waptha</i> |

| Infinitive | | Past Participle |
|------------|--------|-----------------|
| waragh | to eat | wāritha |
| hushagh | to dry | hushitha |

Causale The causal is commonly formed by adding the suffix *ain* to the root, e g.,

thiragh, to return

tharainagh, to cause to return, *ai e*, to give back

Oshragh "to stand," and nindragh "to sit," form their causals thus —

oshragh—oshalainagh

nindagh—nishtainagh (to lay, spread out)

Some of the verbs given in the above list are causals, the intransitive verb becoming transitive by a change in the radical vowel resembling the Sanskrit *gunā* or *vriddhi*, see—

sushagh, zoshagh, thashagh, thāshagh, thuragh, thoragh

Compound Verbs Verbs are compounded with prepositions, with nouns and with other verbs. The most common of those compounded with prepositions will be found under the words *ان* or "down," *مان* "in," *در* *dar* "out," and *گو* *gon* "with" in the vocabulary. In verbs which take the prefixes *bi* *b*, and *kh* these are inserted after the prepositions, as and also the negative particles *na* and *ma*, e g.,

phayjā together Aragh to bring

phayja āragh, to recognize

phayjā khāritā, he will recognize

phayjā nayāritha, he did not recognize

Compound phrases of a noun and a verb are common. The verb, *khanagh* "to do," *deagh* "to give," *janagh* "to strike," and *giragh* "to take" are most commonly used in this way e g.,

sar giragh, to set out

dem diagh, to send

One verb frequently qualifies another, the two verbs being used in the same tense and person throughout. The active past participle is never used unless followed by another past tense, e g.,

ilagh deagh, to let go

tilan dean I will let go

ishitho dātha he let go

tharagh āgh, to come back

tharan klan, I will come back

thartho alhthraghathān, I had come back

The particles i and ish The e particles are appended to verbs and take the place of the pronouns of the 3rd person when not expressed before the verb. The singular form is i and the plural ish, but in practice they are used almost indiscriminately. They express (1) the agent of the verb in the 3rd person, (2) the object of an action, or the instrument by which it was performed, e g.,

- (1) *khutka*, did or done
 an khut/a }
 or } he did
 khutka i, }
 ravaghatant i, they were going
 jatka ish, they struck
 hecha nestath i, there was none of it (lit. anything it was not)
 (2) *wath gindith i*, he will see himself
 man kharan i I will bring it
 barklas phajya-kharith i every one recognizes him.

Verbal Noun From most verbs a verbal noun of agency can be formed by the suffix *olk* being added to the base, e g.,

giragh to take, *girolk*, taker, creditor
khushagh, to kill *khusholk*, murderer

ADVERBS

A great part of the Balochi adverbs are more properly adverbial phrases, only a few being original adverbs. Many are nouns in oblique cases, others phrases of several words

(1)—ADVERBS OF TIME

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| now | ni nin |
| then | badhin an valaita |
| when ? | khudhen |
| to day | maro hi, mar shi |
| yes erday | zi |
| the day before yesterday | phairi |
| three days ago | phisphairi |
| last night | doshi |
| night before last | pharandoshi |
| to morrow | hangia hanghai |
| the day after to-morrow | thu ban, ha, phithi rosho |
| in the evening | legria |

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| to-morrow evening | binghá begahí nawashu begahí |
| now a days | nínivalhí, maroshí nawashí |
| formerly | olí |
| first, before | pheshí |
| afterwards | í hāhā |
| hitherto | shedh phesha |
| henceforward | she lh phā lha, shedh demí |
| yet, till now, hitherto | dām, dām, dānkoh, dānikāra |
| always perpetually | hūro |
| now and then | } damdame, dume dume |
| at one time and another | |
| once | yabaro |
| at once | yabari |
| again | agh aghdā aghathā |
| then, again | guḍa |
| another time | thūburo |
| at last | ahīrā |
| early | í hagen |
| at daybreak | rosh tikā |

(2) —ADVERBS OF PLACE

a Rest in a place

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Here | edh, edhí hamedh, hame lhí |
| there | odh, odha, hamodh, hamodhí |
| before, in front of | dema |
| behind | phadhā dīmá, phā dīmá |
| near | nazí, nazíkh |
| far | dūr |
| out | dār |
| outside | darrá |
| above | kharghā burzá |
| below | jāhla sher, buna |
| down | er |
| on, ahead | sara |
| where? | bakhu? |
| on this side | inbara shūnbara |
| beyond, on that side | ānbarí shūnbara |
| every where | harhanda |
| nowhere | thūhandí |
| elsewhere | hizí garmā |
| anywhere | hizí gar |
| in the middle | nyāma |

b Direction to or from.

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------|
| hither | phedh, phedhâ, ingo, ingwar |
| thither | phodh, phodhâ, ângo, ângwar, plawângo |
| hence | shedh, shedhâ, shamedhâ, shîngo |
| thence | shodh, shodhâ, shamodhâ, shângo |
| whither? | thângo? |
| whence? | ahklo? |
| in this direction | in-phalawâ |
| in that direction | an phalawâ |
| from this direction | 'shîn phalawâ |
| from that direction | 'shân-phalawâ |
| in every direction | har-phalawâ |
| in what direction? | thân-phalawâ? |
| onwards, upwards | sarâ |
| downwards | erâ, sheri-pahnâdhâ |
| from above downwards | sarâ era |
| inwards | andarâ |
| outwards | darrâ |

(3)—ADVERBS OF QUANTITY.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| much, many | baz |
| few, little, less | kham |
| a little | chiklo |
| very little | khamro |
| more | gehtar |
| enough | gwas, bas |
| a great deal, any amount | khor |

(4)—ADVERBS OF MANNER, &c

From most adjectives an adverb of quality or manner may be formed by the suffix *iyâ*, the adjective being sometimes slightly modified, e g,

| | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| gandagh, bad | gandaghiyâ, badly |
| jowan, good | jowanîyâ, well |

Other adverbs of manner are

| | |
|----------|----------------|
| very | sakîâ, sakîghâ |
| together | phajîâ |
| quickly | zîthen |

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| perhaps | nawán, huzán |
| why? | pharche |
| altogether, certainly, doubtless | • mundo, be shak |
| thus | hachho, hachho |
| how? | chachho? chon? |
| in this way | e-ranga, e-r'gá |
| in that way | ánrangá, ar'ga |
| every way | harrangá |
| in what way? | thánranga |
| never | hechi na, chiná, mundo na |

PREPOSITIONS

There are few prepositions, properly speaking, in Bulochi, as most of the particles so used follow the noun and would be more correctly called postpositions.

The following are prepositions proper and precede the noun which is governed in the oblique form (ablative or locative)

| | |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| go | with, together with, in company with |
| -gwar | with, near, in possession of |
| pha | on, for, among |
| man, man | in into |
| du | into, to, up to |
| azh, asb, shi | from, than |
| avr | on, into |

From the above, some prepositional phrases are formed, of which the first member precedes, and the last follows the governed noun

| | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| go—gon | in company with |
| go—phajya | together |
| azh—siwa | except |
| azh—darrá | without |
| pha—randá | on the track of |
| azh—phalawa | away, from |
| azh—phadhá | behind |

The postpositions do not put the noun governed in an oblique tense in the singular. The force is often that of the genitive, which has no distinct form in the singular, but as might be expected the genitive plural is often used. Pronouns also take the genitive in the singular.

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| on | sarí |
| on, upon | chíklá |
| towards | nemghá, neghá, phalawá |
| on account of | sángá |
| along with | phajya |
| in | nyámá, nyínwán |
| out of | darra |
| near | khund, gwará |
| before, in front of | demá |
| behind, after | phadhá |
| before (in time) | pheshá |
| over | sará, khargha |
| under | buná |
| beyond | 'shánbará |
| on this side of | 'shinbara |
| for, on account of | phar |
| in the presence of | rúbarú |
| in, in the middle of | láfá |
| like | ḡaulá, wajh |

Examples

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| khoh buná | under the hill |
| khoháni sara | on the hills |
| go wakhí sardara | with his own chief |
| drogh pha imáná khatáen | falsehood is a blot upon honour |
| dast jant avr barziyá | she puts her hand into the bag |
| eshiyá phadhá | after this |
| thai sangá | on your account |
| bozhí láfa | in the boat |

CONJUNCTIONS

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| also too | dí |
| both, and | dí dí |
| and, then | guḡa |
| and (copulative between nouns) | o |
| when | vaḡḡta-kí |
| whenever | an-vaḡḡta-kí, har vaḡḡta kí, har vela kí |
| wherever | har handa kí, hinda kí |

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| whithersoever | har phalwa k ₁ |
| if | k ₁ |
| that | h ₁ |
| but | lek _{in} (rare) |
| or | k ₁ , hai |
| either, or | hai, hai |
| neither, nor | na, na |
| not | na |
| , (with imperatives) | na |
| else, otherwise | na |
| lest | cho ma ví k ₁ |
| because, in order that | hawe- <i>angá</i> k ₁ |
| although | agharch ₁ (rare) |
| until | dáun k ₁ |
| as, like as | chon k ₁ , chachhon k ₁ |

 INTERJECTIONS

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| yes | han ! |
| yes, certainly | bale ! |
| no | na, inn ₁ |
| see there | gind |
| behold | marvehí |
| yes, sir | wazbá ! |
| my lord | wazhá man ₁ , saín ! |
| welcome ! | biya durr sh ałłte, biyałł u |
| all's well | mabaira |
| well done | wáh |
| bismi lláh | in God's name |
| salam alaik, alaik salam | greetings between Muslims |
| phrr | hie ! |
| O | hallo ₁ |

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | | | | |
|------|----|-----------------|-------|--------------|
| A | Ar | Arabic | Poet. | Poetical |
| P | | Persian | Adj | Adjective |
| Panj | | Panjābī | Adv | Adverb |
| P P | . | Past Participle | Prep | Preposition. |
| S | | Substantive | Br | Brā or |
| Si | | Sindhi | M | Masculine |
| Skr | | Sanskrit | F | Feminine |
| V | | Verb | Of | Compound |
| | | | H | Hindi |

Note—The Arabic letters ع ق ط ص ص ح are not used in this vocabulary having no distinct pronunciation. They are represented by 3 ك ب ر س and 1 when they occur in borrowed words.

VOCABULARY.



11

(Words beginning with vowels)

- آف Ab, P (metaphorically) honour, dignity Not used in the meaning water (Ab er kanagh) to disgrace
- أبا Abbá, A Br father, papa (Used by children)
- أبأ Ubbá, S: north
- أبتار Abtar, hyæna, (P kaftar)
- أبريشم Abresham, P silk
- أبناح Abnâḥ, P honourable, worthy
- أبهار Ubhâr, S: raising (Poet in the phrase 'uchâl ubhâr' lowering and raising)
- أبتيا Aptiya. Only in the phrase 'yak áptiyá' among them selves
- أبورس Apûrs, (P ávrán, árus) the Juniper tree (*Juniperus excelsa*)
- أپهان Aphân, a leather bag for flour
- أپهرع Aḫ hragh, p p áphirta, (S: apharjnu) to swell
- أث Ath, was 3rd pers singular of past indef of the verb to be The complete tense is athân athêi ath athun, athêi, athant or athan
- أچال Uchal S See Ubhar
- أچا Achá, (S: achho) clean
- أچام Ajám, (P anjím) settlement, arrangement
- أحب Ajab, (A عجب) wonderful Ajab rang, beautiful, puri le coloured
- أحرا Aḫḫirâ, A utterly, extremely

آدب Adib, A good manners

آدیت Adit,

آدیتوار Aditwār, } Si Panj, Sunday.

آدغ Adagh, v, to pitch a tent, encamp

آدین Aden,

آرینه Azin, } a mirror

آد Ad, Si a masonry watercourse

آد دینع Ad deagh, v, to lean

آدآ, Si Br brother (familiarly).

آد رغ Adragh, (Si udirmu,) to fly

آد رعی Adolih, Si a white ant

آد ی Adyi, S Br sister (familiarly)

آرام Aram, P rest

آرته Arth (P árad) flour

آرد Urd, an army (P urdu)

آرزان Arzán, adj P cheap

آرسی Arsí, adj Si idle

آرغ Aragh, pp artha, imp bi ár, fut kbarán '(P ávardan, bi ár) to bring Kárá aragh, to use Phryi aragh, to recognize Gír aragh, to remember

آرمان Armán, pity P

آروح Árokh, bringer Verbal noun from aragh

آریخ Arikh, gums

آراب دینع Azab-deagh A Bi to offend

آزاد Azád, free P

آز بخت Izbołht, the ajwain seed

آزمن Azm in

آزمن Azhmán, } the sky (P asmán)

آزمایع Ázmaingagh, to examine P

آزموتا Ázmúta, examination

آز Azh, from (P az Pázand ezh)

آزگزی Azhgizh, flint and steel (Cf P azkhaskh)

آزمن Azhman See Azmán

اِزْوَرك izhwark }
 اِزْبرَك izhrak, } (Br shark) *Rhazya stricta*
 اِزْبَغ izbg }

آس ás, fire (P átish)

آس رَح ás rokh, a platform erected where funeral ceremonies have been performed

آس كِهْوَه ás-khoh, flint (lit firestone).

آسان ásán easy P

اسب asp, horse (The generic term) P

آسپُست usput, lucerne grass

اِسْپَهْلَك isphulk, the spleen Br

| | | |
|-------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------|
| اِسْتَا astá | } was | } Parts of the defective verb to be, to exist |
| اِسْتَاث astath, | | |
| اِسْتَن asten | } is are | } (P hastan Sk As) |
| اِسْتَنْت astant, | | |

اِسْتَار astár, star (P sitára)

اِسْتَارَه istaragh razor

اِسْتَاغ astagh, slowly (P álsta)

اِسْتَوِر istur, coarse thick.

اِسْتِن astin, sleeve P

اِسْتِن اِستين, a light cloud, cirrus

اِسْر asr (ا. اثر), impression

اِسْر asur, dawn morning twilight S

اِسْر ásúr (ا. صر) mercy

اِسْرَار israr, mystery, secret. A

اِسْرَوَلَه ásrokh, the third day of mourning A platform erected to commemorate it

اِسْرَاغ asragh, p p ástha fut kháán, imp bias to rise ásan, rising Rosh ásan sunrise

اِسْك ask a deer (f) (P alu)

اِسْك مِهْك ask mal'ek, a kind of fly

اِسْل asul (ا. اصل) original

اِسْلُ asulá from the first asulá gannoakh a born idiot

اِسْ اِسن, iron. (Cf P alán)

- اشا ashá, a eight o'clock in the evening
 اش ash, from (P. az)
 اش كو ash kuh, whence?
 اش مودا ash modá (for ash lamodhá), thence
 اش ميدا ashmedhá (for ash hame há), hence
 اشدي ash'dí, a quickness (P. shu'dí)
 اشكع ashkanagh, p.p. ashkusha, imp. bi ashkun, to hear,
 listen. Compounded of ash kanagh (Ash = shir
 aru)
 اشتهر ashtha, p.p. of shagh q. v.
 اشتع ash'tagh See ارشع ashtagh
 اغ agh, adv. conj. again, then.
 اع agh, p.p. áshtha, imp. biyá, fut. khán, (P. ámadan, liya),
 to come
 phedh ághen, }
 mana ághen, } is coming
 er-ágh, to come down
 dar ágh, come out
 mán ágh, be applied, suit, hit
 Phídh ágh, rise
 dast ágh, get, come to hand
 kar ágh, be of use
 اعاهي ágh'íhí, warning (P. ághah)
 اعدى agh'dí, again Also اع agh q. v.
 اعر aghar, if (P. agar)
 اعرجه ag'archi, although (rare)
 اعل aghl (a عقل), intellect
 اعما aghmá, effort, endeavour
 آب áf, water (P. ab, Z. áfa)
 آب آرج }
 آبي áfi, } water bearer
 آب سئع áf biagh, to melt, thaw
 آب داری áf dari, irrigation
 آب دینار áf-deagh, to irrigate

- امرا imar, he, this man, this. For in marl.
 امر umar, ago. (Ar. عمر).
 امر slowly.
 امسرو amsaró, equal in age or otherwise.
 امول amul, mistress (see ambul)
 امسون amsodh, grief. (Cf P. afsos).
 امنام annám, namesake. (P. hamnám.)
 امير amir, chief.
 آن an, dem. pro. that, he.
 آنهی anhi. }
 آنهیآ anhiyá } Genitive of an.
 آنهیآر anhiyár. Objective and dative of an
 آنبر anbar, }
 آنبرآ anbará, } beyond, on that side
 اینبر inbará, on this side.
 آنجیر anjir, s fig; khohí anjir, wild fig P. see *kinjir*.
 اندرا andará, adv. inside.
 آندیمá ándemá, adv. thither, that side
 ایندیمá indemá, adv. hither, this side
 انصاف insáf, s. justice (A. انصاف.)
 انزی anzi, s a tear. P.
 آنکتر ánktar, }
 آنکار ánkar, } so much, as much as that (P. ánqudr.)
 انگارا ángará, Tuesday. Si.
 انگه angne, innumerable Si.
 آنگو ángo, thither, in that direction
 انگو ngo, luther, in this direction.
 امانچه annácha, an ammunition pouch See *hamlácha*
 آمار ámar, he, that man, that (For an marl)
 آو áwú, egg Si
 ابهالا unháli, hot weather Si
 انیشع anishagh, s (P anúsha), forehead; fate, fortune.
 آوار áwár, spoil, plunder.

- آوار āwār, mixed P *Āwār biagh*, to mix with join
 آواز āwāz voice P
 آباسی obāsi yawn
 اوبار obl ar, east S1
 اوتک otak, s a halt, otak kharagh to halt, encamp
 اوتهر othar, s a dust storm
 اوتغ otigh, s } a tank
 اوتی otī, s }
 اوجاغو ojāgh'o awake S1
 اوجری ojri, stomach S1 P1j See *eyghandān*
 اوداری aūdari, s irrigation
 اوار avr, on upon into (Pāzand awar, on, over)
 اودا odhā adv there
 اوزار auzar tool
 اوزی iwazī revengo, substitute (A عوصی)
 اوزرا awarza pleasing agreeable
 اوشغ oshtagh v p p oshatāka imp bosht, to stand, stay (P
 istādan)
 اوشلاندغ osh talanagh Causal of *oshtagh*, to post set up
 اوجل ogal chewing the cud (S1 Ogār)
 اولā olā adv formerly (From A. اول)
 اولک olak beasta of burden (? Turkish wulajh)
 اوله olah west S1
 اولی oli adj former
 اوندو ondo overturned S1 Ondo kharagh to upset
 اوهسان khata a puzzle
 اوهی obī } flame
 اوبیل obil }
 اوفر aver late S1
 آ āh in ah' alas!
 آهار ahār the hot weather the month *āshar* (S1 Panj Al ar)
 آهسان ahsan mankind (A ahsan)
 آهشج āhanjagh, a sash kamarband P

ای e or í, prep, this.

ایرگا er'gá, }
ایرنگا erangá, } in this way.

ایند edh, }
ایندا edhá, } adv. here. (Cf. Zend aćtadha)

ایر er, adv. down, below. شیر sh'er, from below. (Cf. P. zer, below.)

ایرغ er-ágh, to come down.

ایرورغ er-baragh, to swallow.

ایرجدع er-janagh, to cast down, abase

ایرشفع er-shafagh, to go down, set (of the sun). p p er-shuttha

ایروغ er-ravagh, to go down.

ایرشف er-shaf, s. going down Rosh-er-shaf, sunset

ایرکبهع er-kbafagh, v. to descend, alight.

ایرکبهع er-khanagh, v. to lay down, place

ایرگوات er-gwáth, the lee-side; er-gwáthá, to lee-ward.

ایرنندغ er-nindagh, v. to sit down

ایش eeh, this (Cf. Zend aesha)

ایمان ímán, honour.

ایس ín, pron this

ایو aiv, spot, bolt (A. عیب)

ایوکها ewakhá, alone (Panj hekwa.)

ب B.

بادشاه bádsháh, king P.

بار bár, s. burden, load P

bár bandagh, to load

bár er-khanagh, to unload

بارغ báragh, adj. fine, thin, lean (P bárík)

بارو bíro, }
بارے báre, } turn S.

بارتھ bártth, 3rd pers sing fut of baragh

بار *bar*, many, much
bázen wajhá, of many sorts
bazen baran, often
bazen rangú, many coloured

بازار *bazar*, bazaar P

بازو *bazu*, limb P

بازیگر *bazigar*, juggler

باسع *basagh*, v to low (of cattle)

باغ *bagh*, s a garden P

باع *bagh*, v p p *baitha* بائث, to be killed

باعار *baghár*, s a lizard

باقی *baqi*, adj remaining A

بال *bál*, s flight

bal giragh, to fly, take flight

bál deagh, to let fly

بالاد *báladh*, figure, shape, form

بالادیا *báládhayá*, adv from below, upwards

بالع *bálagh*, of ago A

باندی *bándi*, s a hostage

بانگ *láng*, a voice, sound, cock crow P

بانگا *bánga*, } s the morning *Bangawa*, in the morning

بانگو *bángo*, } to morrow *The banga*, the day after to morrow

بانگوہا *bángoaná* in the early morning

باندن *bandan*, a rough table

بانت *bánt*, refugee

بانتی *bánti* shelter refuge

باعر *báhir*, s a herd of donkeys

باہر *báhrav*, s male calves

بہا *bai há*, scurf Si *bapho*

بست *but*, self, one-self (Si *batu* the body)

بتار *bitár*, the two stars (forming the tail of *Ursa major*)

بتر *batir*, better, very good (P *bibtir*)

بدلو *batblo*, wooden mortar

بگیر *batara*, quail Si

بیج bij sevl Panj

بچه bachh, son P

بخت bāḡt, fortune. P

بخت والا bāḡt/walā, fortunate, generous, (used in addressing
superiors)

بختا bāḡtā, p p of buḡl āḡh q v

بشمل baḡḡmal, velvet (P māḡmal)

بد bad, bad (only in Persian compounds)

بددحو bad kī ḡ, ill natured.

بددوا bād duā, curse

بدشکل bād shakl, ugly,

بدراḡ bādraḡ, an escort.

بدی badī, enmity P

بدغ budāḡh v p p بدغته budāḡhā, to drown be flooded
(Si budanu)

بد badī, s. enemy Generally in the plural بداد bādān

بدل bādhal s a debt

بر bar a time a season P

ya-baro, once

thī bare, again Bāzen barān, often

بر bar, s fruit

بر bar, s a desert A

براث bīrāth s brother Bīrā manī, my brother'

براج barāḡh coarse grass found in the lower Salaman Hills

برادر baradhar s brother (poet) P

برادری baradharī, s brotherhood

برادرخت bīrāz āḡt s a ney hew, (brother s son) P bīradīrzāda

برادر barāwar, adj equal.

بردست bardast s shoulder blade (used in augury)

برر burz,

بررا burza

بررع burzagh,

بررتر burzāthir, adj very lofty, higher or highest Comp. of
burz

برى burzi, s a bag

برع baragh, v p p burtha بړتيا to carry away bear off, remove

P burdan

Er baragh, to swallow

Dar baragh, to defend, save

برع buragh, v p p buritha برته to cut P buridan

برقه burqa s a veil A

برنج birinj s husked rice P

برو baro

} 2nd pers sing and plural Imperative of ravagh,
بروئې baroeth, } go go ye P buru Skr bhru

بروته baroth, s moustaches (Cf Pashto bret)

برسغ bresagh, v pp brestha برسته to spin.

برى buzi, s a spring

بر baz adj thick, coarse

بر buz s a goat P

بشام bashám, the rains, the month of Sáwan

بشك bushk, s a horse s mane

بشكع bishkagh v p p bashkattha to give P bałłshudan

بشكع bishkagh v p p bałłtha to discharge a gun

بغا baghá s coward runaway

بغل baghl, s in the phrase baghl giragh to embrace Ar

بغير baghair except, without. Ar

بکچی bukchí horse s mane

بکل bakkal, a Hindu, a trader Ar بقال

بکھو bakhū where?

بگ big a herd of camels Panj bag Si vagu

بل bil imperative of ɭagh Bil dai 'let go'

بل bal spear

بلا billá s medal

بالرو balru infant

بالگو balgo dirt

بالوغت balughat, puberty Ar

بلی billi, cat Hindi, Si, Panj

بی ban, exposed surface of a stratum of rock, sandstone

بی bun, root, bottom P

بنا bunā, below, at the bottom

بند band, an embankment P

بندار bundar, the buttocks Sl. bundaru

بندع bandagh, v p p bas'ha, to tie, bind P bastan.

Saren bandagh, to help

Drogh bandagh, to lie

بندع bandikāh, thread

بنع bunagh, baggage

بنو banu, an embankment round a field Sl. bano

بنی binnī, a donkey's pack saddle

بنید bunyad, foundation P

بو bo, s smell. P

Gand bo stink

Náz bo, pleasant smell

بوت bot, vermin

بوتع butagh, v p p butatha, to close (the eyes)

بوتع butagh, bracelet

بوخته bozhta, p p of bozagh q v

بود bodh, a small tree producing Gugal gum, *Balsamodendron mukul*

بور bor, chestnut (of a horse) poetically a mare, horse Sl. boru

بور bur, a bud

بورچی borchi, a cook Turkish

بور boz, the Gugal tree also the drug obtained from it, *Balsamodendron mukul* See bodh

بور buz wild, savage

بورع bozagh, p p bozhta, to open, untie (Cf. pazand, bo-zeshn, release)

- بوڑھي bozhi, a boat A
 بوج bogh, a joint in wood
 بوب bauf, a pillow, mattress
 بوك bokagh, (1) to bleat as a goat, (2) to be proud, frisky
 بولک bolak, a tribe
 بولي buli, beatings
 بولي boli, speech
 بوھاري bohari, sweeping Sı buhári
 بوھتار bohtár, a host, entertainer
 بوھري bohari, in front
 بوھل bohal, a barren, salt mountain
 بوھرہ bohra, a vault, cellar
 بھا bhá, s price Sı bahá bha giragh, to buy
 بھا bahá, v the River Indus
 بھادر bahádúr, brave, a hero
 بھاغيا bhágyá, rich, well off Sı bhagyó
 بھان bhan, a filly
 بھانڈا bhándá, a fold, enclosure, pen Sı bhándó
 بھاي bahai, sale
 بھت bhit, a wall Sı
 بھٹی bhatti, a kiln Sı
 بھر bahar, a share P Bahar khanagh, to deal divide
 بھركھا baharkhá, the month of Chait P bahír
 بھرع bhuragh, p p bhuríka, to be crushed, burst Sı bburanu
 بھشت bhisht, heaven P
 بھولو bholu, monkey Sı
 بھورنغ bhorenagh, v to break burst (transitive) Causal of
 bhuragh
 Clıham bhorenagh, to wink
 Khond bhorenagh, to kneel
 بھنڈي bhedı, s the ankle Sı bhedı
 بھو be, pr without P

- ے ایمان be-śmān, faithless
 ے ادب be adab, rude
 ے آرام be ārām, uneasy
 ے انصاف be insaf, unjust
 ے اکل be akul, senseless
 ے اکلی be akulī senselessness
 ے پھن be phadh, a snake, (lit without feet)
 ے دہان be-dihan, thoughtless
 ے سداتی be sanāti, useless.
 ے سبک be sak, weak
 ے شک be shak, doubtless *
 ے شمار be shumār, innumerable
 ے فہم be-fahmā unintelligible
 ے کار be kar, unoccupied
 ے گناہ be-gunāh innocent
 ے صغار be riyār, } shameless
 ے ہنا be hayā, }
 ے وس be was, helpless.
 ے ہا bai. Imperative.
 ے ہی bī, } 3rd pers sing fut
 ے ہٹ bīṭh, } and subjunctive } of biagh Cf Pashito vi
 ے ہٹا bīṭha Past Part
 ے ہر bair, revenge Bair giragh, to take revenge
 ے ہری bairi revenge enmity
 ے ہرانی berani, harm damage
 ے ہر کھنچ ber khaṇagh to surround encompass
 ے ہر دینچ bero deagh to turn back
 ے ہری beri a boat S.
 ے ہیکہ begab s evening Begabs in the evening P.
 ے ہیل bilan s. the small intestines
 ے ہل bel, (1) a friend (2) a hoe S.
 ے ہنچ benagh, s honey Benagh mahak a bee (Cf P angubīn)
 Pashto gabina

بىنگ bing, dog Bing, the Dog, : ε, the middle star of the three forming the tail of *Ursa Major* See under Gu ránd. Bing mahisk, a horsefly

بيوان bewán, wilderness P bayabán

بيوح biołł, possible Biołł-nen, impossible Noun of agency from biagh

بيغ biagh v to be, become, p p biłh

Biagh ravagh, p p biłho shułha, to become, to suffice

پ .P.

پاتار pátar, a hole dug for roasting meat over

پارا pára, hog deer Sı

پارات párat, charge, entrusting, confidence Sı

پاره pára, quicksilver Sı

پاد pád, root Sı

پاسنا pásná, a night attack

پاك pák, clean P

پاکرا pákrá, camel's riding saddle Sı pákhiro

پالو pálo, frost P

پالينغ pálenagh, to strain, sift, winnow

پالچالي pánjáli, yoke (of oxen) Sı panj

پايند páinú, lower, eastern P

پات páť, s silk Sı

پت páť, s confidence, trust

پت páť s a bare plain Sı

پتاما patáfá, in the heat of the sun

پتل pitál, brass Sı

پتنگ patang, s a moth

پتاكه patśákh, oath Sı.

پچل pachul, curtain or side walls of a Baloch hut

پست pulłt, s the Bhán tree (*Populus Euphratica*) See phulłt

پړاډې paradjav, s } echo Si parláu
پړا parlá, s }

پړوتا parutá, adj stale

پزادغ pazádagh, s a step son, (husband's son)

پشاڼگ psháng, s a wild man, savage, idiot

پشي pashí, s a berry

پکار pakar, adj necessary.

پالان palán, camel pack saddle Pany

پلوتا palutá, curse

پلینغ palithagh, s (p falita) The slow match of a matchlock

پندغ pindagh, to beg Si pinaqu

پندوځ pandojh, beggar Noun of agency from pindagh

پنور panwar, (also much panwar), the Pleiades

پور por, s a flood

پورغ puragh, v to bury Si púranu

پوریاڼ poriyáb, wages. Si porhyo

پوست post, s. poppy Post dódá, poppy heads

پوشغ poshagh, to dress P

پوشنغ poshenagh, to clothe (Causal of poshagh)

پوگوج pogokh, the gullet

پوه poh understanding (Pashto poh)

پوه کښه poh khangh, v to explain

پوهیدن poh bíagh, v to understand.

په pha, prep on, upon, among P ba Pashto pah Páru pa

Pha wáhan, among themselves

په‌اډ phádā, s foot, leg Demi phádā, forefoot

Be phádā footless, a snake

P par Z padha Skr páda

په‌اډ اځ phádā agh, to arise

په‌اډ هشت phádā phusht, instep

په‌اډ گوزار phádā guzár, shoes

په‌اډ مچ په‌اډ pha ik muchh, ankle

په‌اډ مړدان phádā murdán, toe

- بهادر داج phádāh murdānagh, toes
 بهادنی ĩ hadh nāli, shin
 بهادی phádāhi, ring worn on a woman's toe
 بهادع phádāhagh, wheel
 بهار phār, leisure
 بهارت ĩ harat, charge See *pārat* S.
 بهاربع phārphugh, a tree (*Tecoma undulata*)
 بهاری ĩ bārī, last year P *pār sāl*
 بهاربر phārez temperate P *parhiz sife*
 بهاش ĩ hash bare, phash phádāh barefoot
 بهاش ĩ hāshan the male mārālhor P *pūzan*
 بهاع phāgh turban Met the succession to a chiefship S. *pag*
 بهارد phārdah, fifteen P
 بهارو ĩ hāro, langing a noose S.
 بهارو ĩ hāphar, langes, lights Panj S. *phūhuru*
 بهت ĩ huġ lair .
 بهتکی phutkī, alum S.
 بهت phut prickly leaf
 بهتور phutur, original genuine, thorough
 بهت ĩ hūgh to turn sour S. *phūtanu*
 بهتک ĩ hūgh, short, stunted, a dwarf
 بهتیک phatrik, a bush (*Grewia populifolia*)
 بهت ĩ hūgh father P *pidar kahl ĩl*
 بهت پهر phut phuru forefathers
 بهتی ĩ hūgh other another (In *haci*)
 بهت = پھت phutkī See *phutkī* (*Populus euphratica*)
 بهتی ĩ hūgh } with in company with.
 بهتی ĩ hūgh }
 بهتاراع phajja aragh to recognize
 بهتور phalo jockey
 بهتاراع phāragh v pp. phaditā to run
 بهتور phādunā a iv behind

- پهډا phadhá, afterwards.
 پهډي phadhí, hinder, coming after.
 پهړ phar, prep for, on account of.
 پهړ phar, a wing, feather P. par.
 پهړ phur, full P. pur.
 پهړا pahrá, watch, guard
 پهړاف phuráf, a young female camel up to 3 years old
 پهړامع pharúmagh, to deceive, deceit.
 پهړاون pahráwan, long coat Si.
 پهړاه phráh, broad. P. farálh
 پهړاهاد phráhád, } breadth
 پهړاهي phráhí, }
 پهړچي pharchbe, why? on what account?
 پهړز phurz, tinder Si. purdu
 پهړشخ phurishtagh, an angel. P. firishta
 پهړشع phrushagh, p p phrushtha, to break, burst (intr)
 Cf P. fursúdan.
 پهړمان pharmán, command P. farmán.
 پهړ phuru, a moth
 پهړي phurí, a musquito or sand-fly
 پهړه phroh, grey.
 پهړي phurí, a drop Si
 پهړه phroh, a plant, (*Sagaretia Theesans*?).
 پهړنec phurenagh, v p p phurenthá, to thrq_w, cast Cf P. pará
 nídan, to cause to fly
 پهړ phur, ashes
 پهړاك phizádagh, step-son, (husband's son)
 پهړم phazhm, wool P. pashm
 پهړس phas, a sheep or gort Pashto psah
 پهړسو phaso, answer Pahl p₁sukho
 پهړسپهري phisphairi, two days before yesterday P. pas + phairi q v
 پهړسج phusagh, a son P. pisar
 پهړشت phusht, the back P. pusht

- پهشتي phushti, a chaddar or sheet for wearing
 پېشع phashagh, v pp phakká, to cook. P pazídan and
 •H pákká
 پېشك phashk, a woman's garment, boddice
 پېكا phikká, (1) ripe, cooked, (2) a boil H pákká
 پېكي phakki, anything reduced to powder, and taken down at a
 gulp with water
 پېگرغ phagaragh, to melt, thaw
 پېگین phagen, early in the morning. P pagah, dawn
 پهل phul, a flower Sı Panj.
 پھل puhál, a bridge P pul
 پھلات phulát, steel P púlád
 پھلج phullagh, to rob, plunder, pp phullitha Sı phurinu
 پھلکند phulkand, sugar.
 پھلو phalo, direction, way, side Sı palau, edge, border
 Pashto, ditto
 پھلوا phalwá, in a direction
 پھلوه phuluh, nose ring Sı bulo
 پھلي phalli, section of a tribe
 پھلي پھلي pahli, rib P pahlu
 پھلي phulli, the cap of a gun
 پھلنج phalithagh, match of a matchlock P palita or talita
 پھليت phalit, unclear P palid or paliz
 پھمبلي phumbli, eyelash. Sı pambini
 پھنك pahnáđ, side, direction
 پھنال pahnáł, flank
 پھنج phanch five P panj
 پھنك phanjak, one fifth (The share of plunder due to a chief)
 پھنك پھنك phanjáh, fifty P panjah
 پھنك پھنك pahawál shepherd
 پھني phuni, calf of leg Panj
 پھنير phaner, curds, cheese. P panír
 پھنير پھنير phanerich, rennet

- په‌واد phɪwɑd, a mountain, a peak
 په‌په‌په‌ phupɪf, paternal aunt Sɪ H
 په‌د phodh }
 په‌دان phodɦan } there, thither
 په‌دان دېمي phodɦɦn demɦ, the common white bindweed
 په‌ر phor, ɹ pipe made of clay, or ɹ leaf of ɦɦɦɦ, *Cham erops*
ritchiana, twisted spirally
 په‌وست phost, poppy P post
 په‌وع phogh, s chaff. (Cf P pɦk)
 په‌وگ phog, s a bush *Calligonum polygonoides* Sɪ pɦɦ
 په‌وگري phogɦ, s a goat given as wages to a goatherd
 په‌ول ɦɦol, s search, enquiry, demand Sɪ
 په‌ول په‌رس phol phurɦ, s questioning Sɪ P
 په‌ول كه‌ع phol kɦanagh, ɹ to ask, demand
 په‌ولع pholagh, ɹ to search for Sɪ pholɦnɦ
 په‌ولع phololɦ ɹ one who demands a robber
 په‌وهر phonz s nose (Cf Pashto, parah Brahɦ, bɦɦɦ)
 په‌دءارغ phedɦragh, ɹ p p phedɦɦɦ to show
 په‌د phɦdɦ, s heel
 په‌د phe ɦɦ, }
 په‌دان phedɦan, } here, hither
 په‌دءاع phe ɦɦɦɦ visible P paidɦ
 په‌دءاع phedɦɦɦɦn is coming See ɦɦɦ
 په‌دءاع phɦdɦagh ɹ plant A small species of *Luz ɦorɦɦ* found in
 the southern Sulaimɦn hills
 په‌ر phɦr s an old man phɦrɦd an old woman, aɦ old
 P ɦɦr
 په‌ر phɦr s the jɦl tree *Salvadora oleoɦles* Sɪ
 په‌رءار phɦrɦrɦ adv the year before last P ɦɦrɦrɦɦɦ
 په‌رءك phɦrɦk, s grandfather
 په‌رء ɦɦɦrɦ s ollɦɦe
 په‌رء ɦɦɦrɦ adv the day before yesterday P pɦrɦrɦɦ.
 په‌دع ɦɦɦsɦɦ }
 په‌دع ɦɦɦdɦɦɦ, } a small plant See په‌دع

- پېش plush, the dwarf palm, *Okamærops ritchiana*
 پېش phesh, first, before P pesh
 پېشې pheshí adj former, first
 پېشا phesha, formerly, first, pheshá, bundanagh, to forestall
 پېشع plugh, fat, grease P pih
 پېشعل phisal, a bush, *Daphne mucronata*
 پېشلا philá, complete, full perfect
 پېشمار phamaz, onion P piyáz
 پېشع pheshagh, to thrust, to enter forcibly Sı peshanu
 پېشې pheshí, a sciffold (for watching crops) Sı
 پېشع piyázhagh, a footman P piyadı
 پېشر pishar, a short grass found on the Sulaiman hills, growing
 between the coarse tufts or gasht
 پېش pech, a screw P
 پېدايش pudáish, produce P
 پېغام paigham, a message P

ت T.

- تابدار tábidár, obedient A P
 تابهرع táphuragh, v p p taphurísha to stumble Sı thábirjanı
 تاج taj, a cock's comb
 تار tár, wire H
 تاري tarı, chipping of hands Sı tarı
 تاریم tízum, reverence A
 تاس tás, cup (Rare)
 تالكېش tuk kharígh to smel shy (of a horse)
 تالابالا tálabalá, putting off postponement Sı tulo
 تال tal a push Talan deagh to push
 تالو talo the palate Sı tárut
 تاء táb, odd (in numbers as opposed to even)
 تاهه taha, inside
 تامت táhatá, true, right correct

تبیات tabiyat, temper A

تپال tapál, post Sı tapál

تراته trátb, a plant (called *mastr* in the Deraját), *Anabasis multiflora*

تران tran, counsel

ترنه tırtha, mad

ترش trush harsh, sour P tursh

ترع taragh, v p p taratha, to swim Sı taranu

ترک taragh, p p tarkatha to cackle

ترد trund, cruel, fierce, passionate

ترهان tarhán, a young camel

تری trı an aunt (paternal) Panj Skr strı, woman

تری راحت trı zá'k, a woman (paternal aunt's son)

ترور trer, dew Sı

ترت trı, s bread steeped in milk or soup

تسده tushna s frog

تعار taghar, a small watercourse on low hills

تک tak.

تک کھج tap-khafagh } See ták and ták khafagh

تک tikká, swift, sharp Sı

تل tal, mole

تلب talıb pay A

تلع talagh v to fry Sı taranu

تلی tılı palm of hand sole of foot Panj tarı

تاماکو tamáku tobacco

تامبلا tambela stable A

تھو tumbo a plant *Orotalaria Burhia*

تند tund, mumed. Sı tudo

تنگ tankh narrow P tang

تنگ tankh, a pass through a defile P

تنگ tang girth of a horse P

تنگ دنگ tung-deagh, to drink up

تنگ tung, a hole See tong

تنگ tangagh to lang Sı tanganu

- نوار *tīwar*, voice, call, speech Sī
 تاول *tawán*, a vessel for baking bread P *tábi*
 قول *tīwán*, battle, fight (poet)
 توبا *tobá* a spring Panj
 توب *top*, a cap Sī *topu*
 • توتا *totá*, parrot P
 توح *tolh*, a valley between two parallel ridges, a path through
 ditto
 توح *taulh*, voice, speech, *taulh tawár*, conversation
 توز *tauzh*, adj bitter, brackish
 توز *tauzh*, s a bush, *Saladora Persica*
 توسع *tosagh*, v See *thosagh*
 توسيع *tosenagh*, v Causal of *tosagh*
 توف *tof*, cannon P T *top*
 توبك *túfak*, gun, matchlock P *tufang*
 توكل *tawakkul* dependence, confidence A.
 تونغ *tong*, hole See *ʔong*
 تهاج *thákh*, leaf
 تهار *thár* dark P *tár*
 تهاب *tháf*, heat P *táb*
 تهاب *tiháf*, waterless (P *tah*, low and *áb*, water?)
 تهاج *tháfagh* oven P *tábab*
 تهاشع *thashagh*, p p *thaláthā*, to gallop a horse P *taláhtan*,
 táz
 تهاشي *thashí*, s gallopping Galagh *thashí*, horse racing
 تهاله *thála* s a company
 تها *thán*, which? *thángo* whither? *thán rangá* how?
 تها *thán*, s a pack saddle
 تهاوان *thánwán* s damage
 تهاپ *thap*, wound
 تها *thar*, moist P *tar*
 تهارس *thurs* } fear P *turs*
 thars,
 تهارسع *thursagh*, v p p *thursíkhā*, to fear P *tursidan*

ټورسولك thursolk, a coward Verl d no m from thursayk

ټورسېدع thursunagh Causal of thursagh, to frighten

ټورغ tharayk, to return, p p thartha, tharayk agk, to come back

ټورونگل throngal, had

ټورونع thrunagh Causal of tharayk, to give back, send back

ټوسي thusi, a small bird

ټوش thasagh, v I I thustha, to faint, to go out (of a lamp)

ټوش thash, an aize P tush

ټوشع thashagh, v p p thalkta, to run, gallop Zaud tach

ټوهار شور thagh irshoz, a plant

ټوهارد thahard, matting made of the leaves of the *J. hish*, (*Chamaecyparis Ritchiana*) Cf Pashto (yghar, carpet)

ټوټ fever, heat P tip

ټوټر thafir, an axe P tabar

ټوټع thafagh, to become hot

ټال thal, a valley, an alluvial plain surrounded by hills

ټال thal, a fort

ټالنگ tal lang, face of an exposed rock-stratum

ټالنگ thaltagh, v to stammer

ټالنگ fahlshk, broken edge of an exposed rock stratum

ټام tham ambush S.

Tham bagh, to lie in wait

ټامت tubmat, slander A

ټون thun thirst

ټونگ thun fine

ټونگو thango gold P tanka, tanga.

ټوني thuni, thirty

ټو thou, } thou 2nd pers pronoun sing noun P tu Pasht

ټه tha, } to, tah

ټور thor, quarter (in fighting) S.

ټورع thoagh, v p p thoata (causal of thusagh) to extinguish,
put out

ټولج tholagh jackal

- ترڪه ṭrakagh, to burst (used of boils)
 تروردار ṭroreḍār, a firelock
 تلو ṭulú, a bell
 تندبي ṭinḍiní, firefly S₁
 توبي ṭobí, dive See ṭubí
 Ṭobí deagh, to dive.
 توبو ṭopú, hat S₁ ṭopu
 توند ṭond, turban, *met* a great man
 تونگ ṭong, a hole S₁ ṭungu
 تهاهدع ṭhahinagh, to make, construct S₁ ṭhahinu
 تهيژ ṭher, a mountain peak. Panj
 تهيڙهال ṭhíṭhal, female ravine deer
 تهيلاج ṭhilagh, eyeball
 تيتوبا ṭiṭuná, the bulbul
 تيتيهر ṭiṭhar, the sand piper, *Tringa goen*^{s18}

J.

- جابه jábah, quiver
 جار jár, net S₁ járu
 جار jár, twins S₁ járo
 جاسوس jasus, spy A
 جاع jagh, v p p jáṭh, to chew
 جاگرو jagru, watch S₁ jagu
 Jágru daragh, to keep watch
 جام jam, chief S₁
 جان jan, body P ján life
 jan jebho body armour
 ján shodhagh to bathe.
 ján khanagh to dress
 جانگوه jángoh arms and armour when girt on the body
 جانوار jánwar, domestic animals P
 جامل jahul, lower, east See jahí
 جائزو j'uzo, promise, engagement A. jáiz.

جٲ jat, camel driver Sٲ

جٲٲٲ jathir millstone Sٲ jandru.

جٲٲٲ jathir p p of janagh

جٲٲٲ jult, scabbard of a sword

جٲٲٲ jult, adj even (in numbers, as opposed to odd) Pashto
jult

جٲ jar, clothes, dress

جٲٲٲ jarida, a poor man pauper

جٲٲ juzagh, to go, move

gama juzagh, to walk (of a horse)

جٲٲٲ juzokh Verbal noun from juzagh, moving, the pulse

جٲٲ jist zinc P

جٲٲٲ jighdal s a Jat

جٲٲٲ jag/dali s the language of the Jats viz, Panjabi or Sindhi

جٲٲ jighar, liver P jigar

جٲٲ jult, a pair

جٲٲ jult, } an attack Sٲ julah
جٲٲ julob }

جٲٲ julkar, a crowd.

جٲٲ jumá Friday Ar jumab

جٲٲٲ jumará everlastingly Sٲ jamár

جٲٲ jumb moving, shaking

جٲٲ jamla collection total, amount Ar

جٲ jan s woman P zan

jān gal, a band of women

جٲٲ jannat } heaven Ar جٲٲ
جٲٲ jantul }

جٲٲ janthir } a mill millstone Sٲ jandru

جٲٲ jandar }

جٲ jind, self oneself Sٲ

wal/ā jundeghen one's own

جٲٲ janagh v p p jat/ā to strike P zadan zan

tari janagh to clap hands

chapol janagh, to slap

dápurá janagh, to stamp
 digl'ar janagh, to dig
 dāsa janagh, to burst
 dak janagh, to solder
 daz janagh, to rob on the highway
 dil janagh, to vomit
 dang janagh to sting
 tūfak janagh to shoot
 kl átr janagh to breach a wall
 ladhagh jauragh, to lick
 sīndi janagh, to whistle
 tau' h janagh, to cry out
 bogl'ra janagh, to snore
 cháp janagh, to clap hands
 gw'inkh janagh, to call out

دخک jinkh, } s a daughter Dim of jan Cf Pashto jinau,
 janikh, } jinau.

جنگ jang s war P jung bilá a medal

جړ jo, s a stream, canal Pehl jói P júf
 syáb jo, a perennial stream

جو jau, s barley P

جواب jawáb, s answer A

جوار jawar, s a pair, yoke of oxen mate Hind.

جوابی jawain, good

جوابیا jawaniyá, adv well

جودh jodh, a man warrior

جور jor adj well strong in health. Si joru.

جور jaur, poison

جور jaur, the oleander, *Nerium odorum*

جوڑو jozho a small fly

جوغ joragh } to make, construct Si joranu
 جورجور jorainagh }

جوع jogl' joke Si jog

جوا jufá, avarice, usury, A Si jyafa

حورماحور jufákhor a usurer

حوگی jogin, a wooden mortar for cleaning corn

حوگی دار jogindar, stick or pestal for ditto

حول jul a large bag

حوهان janhán a heap of corn at harvest P

جهاتی jhátí, a peep S

جهار jahar, s a flock of birds S jhári

جهاز jahaz, a ship P

جهان jihán, the world

dehá jiháná in the whole world

جهج jhapagh, to toss up S jhapanu

جهج ار jhagh ar to sob (Cf S j atko a fit of passion)

جهر jhur, clouds S jhuru

جهری jhari, of more than one colour

جهگ jhag, foam scum froth, bubbles S

جهل jhul, carpet S

جهل jhul deep

جهل jahl, low

جهلا jahla below

جهل برز jahl burz ups and downs, inequalities

جهلی jhalli a jankha S

جهی jhi an small bird (snipe?)

جهندا jhanda a flag S

جهرا jhera a quarrel S jhero

جهبو jebbo s armour

جهت jut camel saddle

جندی jedi } (f) a companion associate
جندری jediri }

جند jíh, s pasture

جنگ jgh s bowstring P zib Pu hto ju S jihu

چ Ch.

چام el áhar el ort grass.

چاپ chíp jangh to clap ha da

- چاپول *chápól janaǵh*, to slip
 چاٹ *chát*, a well P *cl áh*.
 چارغ *charaǵh*, v p p. *chariśha*, to look out, spy
 چاری *chári*, a guide, spy S
 چازی *chári ascent*, S: *chaylí*
 چاك *cl ak dáǵh*, to split, rip up P
 چاٹ *cháut*, threshold S: *cháunǵhí*
 چابله *chabla*, sandals
 چپ كهنه *chup khanaǵh*, to be quiet S
 چپ *chap*, left P
 چپ-دست *chap-dust*, left hand P.
 چپ-حوت *chap chot*, crooked
 چترى *chapru*, an English rupee
 چپی *cl pí*, adj left, sinister, unlucky
 چٹ *chut*, woman's petticoat
 چت *chat*, roof H
 چٹا كھنچ *chatá khanaǵh*, to grasp, catch hold of with the arms
 چتر *chutar*, matting
 چٹع *chatǵh*, p p *chú/ha*, to lick S: *Chaṭanu* Lab *chatǵh*,
 to flash in the pan
 چٹي *chaṭi*, s a fine S
 چچھو *chachho*, how?
 چر *char*, a path hemmed in by precipices on each side
 چر *chur*, a small hill torrent
 چرپ *charp*, adj fat P
 چرپی *charpi*, s fat, grease
 چر *charaz*, the houbara, (*otis houbara*) P
 چرع *charaǵh*, to wander, go about S: *charanu*.
 چریگ *churing*, s a spark S: *churing*
 چرو *charo*, merely, only
 چروح *charoǵh*, wanders, vagabond.
 چر *churra* shot
 چرنج *charanaǵh*, to watch cattle, to graze Causal of *charaǵh*

- چری chārī, madman
 چرع chārāgh, to ascend climb Sī chārhanu
 چشمه chushma, a spring P chushma
 چشع chushāgh, p p chishatka, to sneeze
 چعرد chagħird, the bábul bush, (*Acacia Jacquemontii*)
 چعل chughal a spy
 چعل دهنچ chagħal degh, to throw away
 چکتر chiktār, } how much? How many? (Probably for chu
 چکر chikar, } qadr)
 چکچ chikāgh, to pull, drag Sī chbikānu
 چکچ chukāgh, to kiss
 چکبه chukh, a child
 چورب چکبه chukhehorī children
 چکبه chukha, on, upon
 چکا chagi, testing Chaga hálwar, a laughing matter
 چل chil forty P chihāl
 چال chillağh, to peel scrape P chalidan
 چالار chullar, peel bark,* scales
 چلچل chull āgh, to shine, glitter Sī chilkanu
 چلچلچ chalgudhagh, bat
 چللم chulumb, a earring (Cf Sī chumbulu)
 چلو chalo, a ring Sī chhalo
 چمب chamb, a spring
 چمبرغ chamberāgh, v p p chamberatka, to spring upon Sī cham
 baranu
 چمبرو chambo, bill of foot claw Sī
 چمبرو chamra, bat Sī chamro
 چمع chamāgh, a spring, fountain P chushma See chilamāgh
 چنا chana opinion (Cf P chanidan) Mani chaná, in my
 opinion
 چنچو chunju crowlar
 چند chunl, }
 چندرأ chundrá, } point of the compass
 چنچ chunāgh t p chunā, to pick up gather, collect P chidān

چنگ chang, banjo or guitar B

چوت chot, adj crooked, bent

Chot kharagh, to bend, tr

Chot bagh, to bend, intr.

Chot chham, squinting

چوتو choto, a horse fly

چوا chawá jest.

چواگر chawagar, jo^{ter}

چوچ chuch, little finger Si chich.

چوپانر chauphar, round

چورو choro, boy. Panj

چوری chori, orphan. Si chhoro

چوزی churi, chicken

چوچ chofagh, v p p chofihā, to pound, thump (Cf P kofiar)

چهاٹ cl'harāh, a well. P clah Z chuttha, pit.

چہہ chih, what?

چہل chhil, forty P chihal.

چہلو chhilav, cold weather (Jan Feb)

چہم chham, the eye P. chashm.

chham bhoramagh, to wink.

chham phusht, ev'ld.

چہتر chhatar s joke

چی chī for چہی bechi anything P.

چی chī, s a thing chne-chne, somewhat.

چہار chyar, four, take chvar fourfold P chahar

chvar gar^t SO chvar kund, four-cornered.

chvar gar^t dah, 90

chvar phad^t four footed.

چہاردہ chyardah, fourteen.

چہارمی chyarani, fourth.

چہار خبر chelar news.

چہت آرغ chit aragh to be crushed Si clitarani

چہتغ chetagh, to repair, mend. Si cl etanu.

چندع *ched'agh* a cairn erected to commemorate any notable event
 چٚكلو *chiklo*, a little

خ Kh.

خارگ *khazg* dirt
 خارگ بروج *khazg barolh* sweeper
 خارگو *khazgo* dirty
 خان *khán* chief See Hín
 خاندان *khandan* family
 خدمت *khidmat* or *khizmat* service
 خر *khur* a donkey (female)
 خرگوش *khargosh* a hare
 خرچ *kharch* expenses
 خمیس *khamis* Thursday
 خندع *kh'andagh* p p *khanditha* to laugh *Su kh'andagh*
 خوجا *khoya* eunuch *
 خوش *khush* lappy See wash
 خوشی *khushi* happiness

د D.

• داپرا *dápura* *janagh* to stamp *Si dap'horá*
 دات گٚت *dát'ghit* dealings
 دار *dár*, wool
 دارع *daragh* v p p *dashta* to have hold hold in.
 دٚشتیا *dashitiya* quietly ' P *dashtan dar*
 داس *das* a grass-knife sickle
 داع *dagh*, } brand spots blemishes P
 داعان *daghán* }
 دٚد لٚس *dád lís* thick
 دان *dán* corn P *dana*

- دانا *dāna*,
 دانکوه *dānkoh*,
 دانی *dāni*,
 دانهنثی *dāhenthī*,
 دائن *dāin*,
 داهن *dahn*, complaint *Sī dānh*
 دای *dāi*, nurse *P*
 دائمه *dāima*, for ever *A*
 داوراگر *dāwagar*, s champion
 دتهان *dathān*, s tooth *P dandān*
 datl an dor, toothache
 دح *dāḥ*, s spindle *P duk*
 ددغ *dudhagh*, p p *dāḥta*, to brand
 در *dar*, prep out, outside (*P dar*, door)
 در مرغ *dar baragh* to defend
 در کھج *dār khafagh*,
 در آع *dar āgh*,
 در رع *dar ravagh*,
 در شع *dar shifagh*,
 در کھج *dar khaṇagh*, to put out, expel
 در سرغ *dar saragh*, to protect
 در گز ع *dargezhagh*, to look out
 درا *dara* adv outside
 دراج *draḥ* s. vine *Sī drākh*
 درژ *drāzh*, adj long *P daraz*
 درازک *drazl adh*
 درازی *drāzī*
 } s length
 دراه *durah* well in health
 دراهمی *durahī* health
 دراهیا *darahīya* a promise
 دurr *durr*, good, excellent
 در *durr* an earring worn in the lobe of the ear (*P durr*, pearl).
 درج *durjagh* see *dinagh*, to burst
 درد *dard*, pain *P*

درست drast all the whole (Pishtu drast)

درشع drishagh, p p drishtha to life

درشع drushagh, p p drushtha to grind

درشک darashik, tree P darākt

درع diragh See diragh, to tear P dirān

درمان dirmān, s medicine, spirits, gunpowder P daru, dirmān

دررع dranzagh, to go swiftly (poet)

درنگ drang practice

دروشم droshan, front, foremost part, shape, countenance

دروغ drog, false P

drogh ban lagh, to lie

drogh bandolā kar

دروغ وند droghvand, lying deceit

درو droh, false &c

درو druh all

درواهی drubani pistol

داری darri out, outwards

درس dris, a Baloch dance at weddings, and also (called *ja nar*),
rejoicings accompanied with shouting or groaning

دری drin rainbow

دزد duz thief P duzd

دزدع duzag, to steal P

درواغ daz wag bridle (For dast wag)

درواهی duzwahi, friendship

دزی duzi, theft P

دژک dzhak, s a snipe

دژمن dushman enemy P dushman.

Cf Zend duzh in duzdā evil &c

دژمنی duzhmani enmity P

دست dast, s hand P

dast-agh

dast-kl afagh } to get obtain come to hand

dast lānagh to touch

dast lath walking stick

dast ā/att, s_o nature

دست دs't, handl P d's'a.

دستور d's'túr, cus'tom P.

دشت d'sh't, a barren plain or tab' land. P

دعا du'a, prayer A

malá-du'a, bless'ng

lad du'a, curse

دیار diglár, land, ground, level coun'try P d'ilár

diglár-wazhâ, landlord

diglár janagh, to dig the ground.

دف daf, a mouth

daf janagh, to boast

daf-dâragh, to be silent

dafa-dar' be silent'

دفار daf'ar, } mouthful

دوار dawár, }

دفتار daf'tar, } bard. P

دفتر daf'tar, }

دفر daf'ar, cover, lid

دک dak, join, mending

دک جدم dalk janagh, to so'der

دکھ dukh, revile's eye.

دکھ dukh, trouble Si.

دکھیا dukhya, with difficulty

دگ dag road. Si dagu

dag janagh, to rob on the Highway

دگو duggar, s. eagle

دل dil, s. heart zeal. P

dil janagh, to retch

dil shushî, retching

sh gâ, sorrowful.

دلع dalsgh, s. boiled rice

دلو دنگ دنگ dalko-deagh, to threaten

دلو dillo, an earthenpot, ghara. Si. dilo

دمب dumb, tail P dum

mazar duml, tiger s-tail (a plant)

- دُمَدِيل *dumandil*, with two turlans, i. e., a man of distinction
 دُھون *dúhon*, smoke S
 دھ *dah*, ten P
 دھان *dihán*, thought, consideration S *dhyánu* .
 دھک *dhak*, hurt injury S *dhaku*
 دھج *dahag̃h*, to get, touch
 دھل *dhul* drum Panj *dhul*
 دھمی *dahmī*, tenth
 دھنگ *dhing*, powerful
 دھور *dhur*, dust S *dhuri*
 دھوس *dabus*, bastard, a term of abuse
 دھولیا *dhuliyā*, dust S
 دی *dī*, also Dī—dī Both—and.
 دےب *deb*, thumb
 دینار *dīnlo*, mist (P *dūd*, smoke)
 دیک *dīk̃h*, spindle P *duk*
 دد *ded̃h*, an earthen pot See *dez*
 دد *dīh*, } sight P *didar*, *did*
 دیدار *dīdar*, }
 دیدل *dīdol̃h*, eyeball
 دیر *dīr* far, apart, separate P *dur*
 dīr zanag̃h, far seeing, wise
 دےر *der* while, time P *der*
 دےز *dez* pot
 دےرا *deghra* large pot P
 دم *dem* face P *adima* Z *diema*
 دےم *dem* : before, in front
 دم *dim*, back
 دیما *dīma*, behind
 دےہ *deh*, country, land tract territory S *q̃ hu* P *deh*
 Z *dāha* Skr *deśa*
 دےگھ *deygh* v p p *dat̃ha* to give P *dāhan*
 dem deygh, to send
 drik deag̃h, to leap

دَدَ dād, framework, bones. Panj

hushken dād, a dry skeleton

دَرِ dor, a pond Si dhoro

دَوَل dol, a bucket Si dola

دَوَلِ dāula, the forearm. Si doro

دَوَلِ dolo, cooked.

dolo biagh, to be crooked.

دَوَم dom, } bard, minstrel Si
دَوَمب domb, }

dombāni āf, } mirage (connected with a legend
domb khushtagh, } of a minstrel's death)

دَوَنگ dong, bottle

دَوَنگ dūnga, deep Panj

دَوَنگ dob, sin, offence. Si dohu.

دَوِ doi, spoon Si

دَوَافِ dhaburagh, p p dhābartha, to stumb

دَوَال dhal, shield. Si Panj

دَوَکِ dhakan, cover Si

دَوَکِ dhakani, knee pan. Si dhakini

دَوَون dhund, skeleton Si*

دَوَینگ dhung, crane

دَوَد didar, muscles, biceps.

دَوِ der, husband & younger brother Si deru.

دَوِ dir, } body, form, shape Si dila.
دَوِ dil, }

دَوِلِ delhú fruit of the khalel (*capparis aphylla*) Si delho

دَوِنبو dembhu wasp Si

دَوِ dio, lamp Si dio

دَوِ dīhar, leopard.

ر R.

رَاجِی rachi, camel-driver

رَا رaza, painter

راست *râst*, true P

راستی *râstî*, truth P

راك *rah*, cheek bone

ران *ran* thigh P

راى *rah* road P

راىدى *rabdî* fate, death

راهران *rahzan*, head of a band of robbers P

راىك *râhak* cultivator Panj

رب *rabb*, God A.

رپت *raptâ* p p of *ravagh*, used in the sense of began begun its place in the meaning went gone being supplied by shut/a P

رخت *rxhâ*, p p of *rîsbagh* q v

رد *rd*, f sheep (small tuled) Si *rdh*

رع *radhagh*, p p *rastha* to tear up the ground

رغ *radhag* to be beaten to lose (in war or play)

رغ *rudlagh* v p p *rustha* to grow, germinate, spring up mount P *rustan*

ررنع *razainagh*, p p *razantia*, to make

رس *ras* juice sap Si *rasu*

رستر *rastar*, wild beasts game

syahen rastar, wild swine

رسع *rasagh* p p *rasitha* to arrive P *rasidan*

رسنع *rasainagh* Causal of *rasagh*

رشك *rashk* lice

رع *ragh* pulse P *rag* vein

رغام *ragham* collection of clouds threatening weatl er

رغار *raftar* paces P

ركه *rakh*, s lip

ركب *rikeb* stirrup P *rikâb*

رك *rag* vein pulse See *ragh*

رك *rug* precipice

رلج *ralagh* to mix, join Si *ralanu*.

رُومب rumb, a run

rumb riragh, to run, hurry

رُومب rumbagh, to run away, gallop, race (on foot)

رُومب rumba, chisel Si rambo

رُومال rumál, towel P

رُومع ramagh, flock of goats. P ramah

رُومان ran, married woman Panj rand

رُومد rand, track, path Si randu

sar rand, comb

رُومدع randagh, to comb, part the hair

رُومع runagh, p p rutha, to reap Cf Ráshito, rwdal Skr lá

رو ro, contracted from roth, 3rd per aor of ravagh, will go,
goes, may go

رو ro, contraction for rosh, day, sun

har ro, every day, always

ro tíf, heat of sun, glare

رُومسك rophish, s a fox (uncommon) P rúbáb

رُومسك rophagh, a loud noise

رُومسك rubaru, in the presence of. P

رُومسك roth, entrails P ruda

رُومسك rodár, bowstring, fiddlestring

رُومسك rodh, high bank of a torrent or stream P rúd.

رُومسك rodhagh See rudhagh

رُومسك rodhin, madder

رُومسك rodhunagh, to bring up educate

رُومسك rof calf

rof gal, herd of calves

رُومسك rozh gir, eclipse of the sun (from rosh and giragh)

رُومسك rosh day, sun P roz.

rosh asun sunrise

rosh er shaf, sunset

rosh tila, daybreak

roshe roshe, day by day

roshe velác, from time to time,

روش roshagh, a fast P rozr

روغن rogħan, clarified butter, ghī. P

راع ravagh, p p shufha, to go P raftan, shuda

dar ravagh, to escape

mān ravagh, to enter

birgh ravagh to become

روبرو rofro, a fox P rubah

روکھن rokhanagh, v, p p rokhufti, to light, kindle

رومست romast chewing the cud

رونگرا rungra a narrow hill path

رو ruh, soul A ruh

رر rah, edge, edge of knife

راهنه rahnegh edge or bank of river

ربند riband, fringe or horse's forehead

ریت rit, custom. Si rih.

رے reh, sand P reg

sar reh, cold in the head

رر rer, }
رر ril, } rags

رز rez, a rope (made of cotton thread)

رز rezam, blight (of corn)

رے resagh, p p restha to spin, twist Pashto reshal

رے resinagh, to pursue, chase, p p reānthā

ریش rish, beard P

ریش reh gall (on the back of a horse or beast of burden)

ریش rishagh, p p rikhti a to pour, spill scatter, so v (seed)

P rikhtān

ریشین rishainagh Causal of rishagh

ریم rem, grass <

ریم rem, matter, pus P rīm

ریش riagh, cacare

ز Z.

ز zā, abuse, bad language

زات zat, tribe, caste A

زات zāt, coloured cloth

زادht, son (in composition) P zāda. Skr jāta.

nākhoriht, nephew (son of paternal uncle)

triazakht, nephew (son of paternal aunt)

wasirzāht, brother in law

زاد zad many coloured, variegated.

زاع zagh, v p p zāgha, to give birth, bring forth P zadan

زال zal, woman. P

زامات zamāht, son in law P damād. Skr jāmātri. Pashto zām.

زامر zāmur, s name of a tree

زامن zamin, surety A.

زامن گیری zamīngiri, bail, security

زل zin, thigh.

زانثو zāntho, a, p p of zānagh, knowingly

زانع zānagh, p p zantha, to know P dānistān Z. zān.

Skr jñā.

زامر zāmur See zāmur

زایفا zāifa, a woman A.

زخم zalām, a wound. P

زده zadhagh wounded (P zada.)

زر zar, money P

زاراغ zaragh leech (Si jaru)

زرتھ zurth, jowar (Cf Pehl jūrđāk, corn)

زرد zard, yellow P

زردو zardo yolk of an egg

زردی zardoi, bile

زردی zirde, heart (poet) Skr hridi. Zend zaredhaya.

Pashto zrah.

زرر zarūr, necessary A.

زیر zīr, armour P

زړه *ziráh*, a well.

زغر *zaghar*, adj. fresh, quick.

zagharén shír, fresh milk.

ك *zik*, a bag or "maashína" for holding ghí (Si. jik.
Pashto *zik*).

زمستان *zamistán*. See *zawistán*, winter. P.

زناخ *zanákh*, jaws. (P. *zanaakh*, chin.)

زناړ *zanáwar*, animal. P. *jánwar*.

زنجير *zanjír*, chain. P.

زندغ *zindagh*, living. P. *zinda*.

زغ *zinagh*, v, p p. *zitha*, *zinthá* or *zithá*, to snatch, take away
forcibly.

زنگ *zang*, s. turnip.

زنگ *zang*, } rust.

زنگل *zangál*, }

زړ *zor*, force, might, violence, wrong P.

زړ *zivir*, rough, not smooth. (Cf. Pashto *zig*)

زوراك *zorákh*, powerful, violent.

زوروال *zorwálá*, oppressor, tyrant.

زواډ *zawádh*, scent, smell P. *zabád*

زوار *zawár*, pebbles.

زوار *zawár*, rider, horseman. (P. *sawár*)

زوال *zawál*, s. injury.

زوان *zawán*, tongue. P. *zabán*.

زوستان *zawistán*, winter. P. *zamistán*.

ز *zab*, kid.

zah gal, flock of kids

زهر *zahr*, anger P.

zahr-giragh, to be angry.

زهر *zahr*, bitter.

زهرک *zahrak*, the gall-bladder. P. *zahra*.

زهم *zahm*, sword.

zahm-band, swordbelt.

zahm janołł, swordsman

zahm kanl, scar of a sword wound.

زہیر zahír, lonely, a stranger. A.

زی zı, yesterday P dı ruz.

زیانی ziyáni, harm injury Pehl ziyán

زیارت ziyarat, shrine, place of pilgrimage A

زیست zıst, quick P zıd.

زیتل zítken, quickly.

زیست zıst, ferns, moss, &c

زیرع zıragh, v p p zurtha, to raise, lift.

zıragh áragh, to fetch.

lıshkar zıragh, to lead an army

sáh zıragh, to draw breath

rumb zıragh, to run, saughán, zıragh, to swear

زیم zım, scorpion

زی zen, saddle P zin.

zen kanagh, to saddle

ز Zh.

زانیگ zı ángagh, v to bray

زالوج zhalołł, adj yellow

زله دنگ zhalá deagh, v to let go (See dagh)

زامارا zhamara for ever See jamári.

زنگه کھن zhunga khangh to erect the tail (of a horse)

زنگ zhung adj erect perpendicular Also the name of a Baloch sub-tribe

س S.

سبون sábon soap Portuguese Ar

ساتھ sáth, a kafila. Si sáthu.

ساد sád, honest (P sáda plain(?))

ساد sád rope (of munj or dwarf palm leaves)

سارھ sárh cold P sard

ساری sari, rice growing or in husk. P shálı.

- ساز sáz kanagh, to play (a musical instrument)
 ساكه sakh, oath Sı
 ساگ sag, potherb Sı
 ساگی sági, that very one, the original Sı
 سال sál, a year P
 سالع sálagh, parched corn
 سالج sálokh, bridegroom
 سامع sámbagh, to favour, nourish Sı sambhann
 سان sán, stallion, bull Sı sánu
 سانگ sáng, betrothal Sı sangu
 سانگی sángı spear Sı sangı
 ساء sah, shade P sáya
 ساء sáh, breath, life P
 sáh zaragh, to breathe
 ساهدار sahdár, domestic animals
 ساهی sahi, a pause, breathing space, fallow
 sahı deagh, to let land be fallow
 ساس san, sir, master Sı Skr swámi
 ساینع sanagh, v, p p santha, to shave
 Imperative, sá, sara sa, shave the head
 سنی subı autumn
 سپی sippi shell Sı
 سته sath, a deputation to ask pardon
 ستی suti, a musquito
 سستی sijji, roast meat
 سح sikh, barren land
 سده sadha, straight Sı sidho
 سدک sudkagh to sob Sı sudıkanu
 سده sudh, } knowledge, understanding Sı sudhı Pashto sud.
 سد su lh, }
 سد sadh, a hundred P sad
 سر sar, a man Pashto sarai
 سر sar, s lead, front P

sar giragh, to set out

sar diagh, to send away

سرډر sar dar, birchheaded (Pashto, sardar)

سرډار sar dār, } s chief

سرډر sar dar, }

سرپوش sarposh, covering

سرړخ sar rekh, cold in the head.

سرړند sar rand, parting of hair

سرناوځ sar návagh, the morning star (poet)

سرا sará, adv and prep above, upon, ahead, in front

sarā bai, go in front

سرانرا sará-erá, adv from above, downwards

سربري sarbari, upper

sarbari palnadkhá on the upper side

سرپډه surpl adh, } s (Ar سرت), understanding

سرپهو surpho, }

surphadh biagh to understand

سرچه sarjah pillow

سرساد suraid, provisions, forage Sı sursát.

سرع saragh p p saritha, to remember

سرع saragh, to leap prance Sı saranu

سرع saragh, to move Sı suranu

سرکهه sarakh a kneading trough

سرگو surgo speech song

سرل saral a yearling colt Sı sarlu

سرم surum, hoof P sum

سرينگ saring a track Sı suringh

saring janay/ to track

سري sari a woman's chadar

سرينس saren loins

saren bandagh, to gird up the loins, help

saren bandi assistance

سريندډ sarindá } s a sort of fiddle with seven strings of sheep's

سريندو sarindo, } gut played with a horsehair bow Sı surundo

- سرینہ sarīna, upper; western. P.
 سرود sarodh, music.
 سرودش sarosh, elbow.
 سرک sarak, road. Hindī
 سزا sazá, punishment. P.
 سستی sustī. See sutī.
 شمع sushragh, p p. sulāthā, to burn. (Intransitive.)
 سغار saghār, adj. white-faced (of a horse).
 سغدنا saghdattā, a small thorny plant.
 سغر saghar, head.
 سحرکھا sagharkha, a wild species of sinapis
 سغن saghan, dung of cattle
 سغندان saghindān, paunch, stomach.
 سک sak, strong, stiff, hard P. saḥkt.
 سکتار sakatar, a kind of partridge.
 سکل sakal, beautiful.
 سکمردی sakmardī, manliness, strength.
 سکني sakanī, Wednesday.
 سکھ sikhagh, to learn. Si Sikhannu.
 سکھینغ sikhainagh, to teach. Causal of sikhagh
 سکی saki, extreme, excess.
 سکيا sakyā, } very, extremely.
 سکينا sakigāā, }
 سگ sag, skill, ability. Si sagh
 سل sil, brick. Si sir. Panj sil.
 سلبنده silband, brick-maker. Panj
 سلام salām, salutation
 salām-alāik, (Ar سلام الایک), salutation on meeting
 سلبي silhe, arms h. silhu
 silhe gal, arms and accoutrements.
 سما samā, understanding. Si samāu
 سمب samb, a hole, boring
 sumb-janagh, to bore.

- sambharai, preparation, readiness.
 sambiragh, to prepare, be ready Si. sambhiranu.
 sumbagh, stitch in the side
 samundar, sea.
 sand, barren (of offspring). Pahto shand Si. shandha
 sand a joint Si. sandhu
 sund, a basket of matting Si. sundu.
 sandan, anvil
 sindag, v p p sitha, to break.
 P shikastan, shikan.
 sanj, harness Si. sanju.
 sanj khanagh, to saddle, harness
 sang stone (uncommon) P
 sangband, related by marriage (used of two tribes).
 sangati, companion, following Si.
 sangad, companions, escort
 sam, hemp Si. sinu.
 sanghar, necklace Si.
 sawa, except, without P
 sawad, sight, show
 sawarak, breakfast.
 sawas, Baloch sandals, made of the leaves of the dwarf palm.
 sawal, question. A.
 sawah morning A sabdh.
 sobh, victory A
 sud, interest. P
 sor, salt, brackish, saltpetre. P shor
 soren af, brackish water
 saudá bargain. P
 surah hero, warrior Si. Surahu Z sura, strong
 sarz green. P sabz
 sosbagh v, p p sokhta, to burn P sokhtan sox
 saughan oath.

sanghān ziraḡh to take an oath

سرف sūf apple A

سولك sawakk, light (in weght)

سول sol the kanda or jhand tree (*Prosopis spicigera*)

سومر son ur Mo day Si

سونارو sona o golis nith Si

سوهان saubān file

سوهنا sol ná beautiful Panj

سوهو sol ar gu de acquaintance

سور savav acco nt r r on A sabab

savavú on acco int of

سوفت sawefh wí to P safid

سهارل sal áral skilful

سهاك s il ág young unweaned camel up to s r mo st l s old (f)

سهدت s ihbat society A

سهارى siláarí an awl Si. sirai

سهت sahíh je vels

سهر subr red P surk/ Pashto sur

سهر sul r mag e P

s l r klanoł/ mag cian

سهررا sahra man fest known evident A

سهر subv morning Ar subh

sul v astár morn ng star

سهنل suhel a tūmn The month Assu or Ásoj A (Sept or Oct)

سی s thirty P

سی sa tlree P s h

sa bará tl rice

sa kona triangle

sa gúst threescore

سناد syád relat on

سنال syál relation guest enemy equal (Pashto s al equal)

سنادارى syáldarí relat onsh p

سناد syál black P

syáh-4f, }
 syáh-jo, } } perennial stream of water.

syáh-már, snake.

syáb-gwar, "black breast." The black partridge

سیاهی syáhi, ink.

سیبک sebak, wholesome.

سیت síth, profit, advantage. P. súd.

سیر ser, full, satisfied

seráf, satisfied. P. seráb.

سیر sir, marriage.

sir-khanagh, to marry.

sir-bíagh, to be married.

sir-wájh, marriageable.

سیرب serab, shaving.

سیرمغ sirnugh, collyrium for the eyes P. surma.

سیستان sistán, custom.

سیسی seri, the chakor, also the sísí or *Ammo Perdix Bouhami*

سیشن síshin, needle P. sozan

سیک sauk, one-third

سیکن síkun, }
 سیلخن sílkhun, } } porcupine.

síkun-tír, porcupine-quill.

سیلی selhi, necklace of shells worn by mares, camels, oxen, &c. Sí.

سیم sun, boundary

سیماندن simandar, neighbour

سیمون símsún See seri

سیمی samí, third

سیدك sínd, hissing (Sí síndh, whistling)

sínda khanagh, to hiss

سینز senz, whistling

senzár janagh, to whistle.

سینزدہ senzdah, thirteen P

سینع senagh, breast P. sina.

سروال sewál, s rubbish left by a flood

سدہ sil ej it P sík

t ifak sib ramrod

سہا sil á lead Si

سہنچ sehnygh v to bear endure Si sahnu

سیئع síagh v, p p sítha to swell P aná sídan

ش Sh

شا shá See shawá you P

شائر sháir dove

شاج shákh branch P

شادی shadí rejoicing merry making P shadí.

شعر shár (Ar شعر) poem

شاع shagh a small tree (*Grewia Vestita*)

شاعا shágha gu tar or baryo See dambiro

شال shál blanket P

شام sham the evening meal P

شان shán power powerful honourable Ar

شان shán for ashán from that

shán go thence

shán phalawá from that direction

شاند shánd sign

شانزدہ shánzdah sixteen P

شانه shángh backbone nape of neck P shana

شانکھ shánk stony ground at foot of hills

شاہ shá horn

شاہ shá kug P

shá kurdan forefinger

شاهنتر shál kaptar See shafkastir

شاعد sháíl v t ess Ar

شاعدی sháíl evid c

شاعی sháíl a 2 nna p ece P

شاعر shá r (Ar شاعر) poet

syáh áf, } perennial stream of water
 syáh jo, }

syah már, snake

syah gwar, ' black breast ' The black partridge

سياهي syáhí, ink

سبک sebak, wholesome

سیت sít, profit, advantage P sud

سەر ser, full, satisfied

seráf, satisfied P seráb

سیر sir, marriage

sir khanagh, to marry

sir biagh, to be married

sir wájh marriageable

سیراب serab, slaving

سرمه sirmugh, collyrium for the eyes P surma

سستان sistán, custom

سیسی sesi the chakor, also the sí-sí or *Ammo Perdix Bouhami*

سیش sísun, needle P sozan

سیک surah, one third

سیک sun, } porcupine

سیلخ sun, }

sikun tir porcupine quill

سلی selhí necklace of shells worn by mares, camels, oxen, &c Si

سیم sim boundary

سیماندر simandar neighbour

سیمون símsún See sesi

سیمی sumí third

سند sind hissing (Si sungh whistling)

sin la kl anagh, to hiss

سندر senz whistling

senzár janagh, to whistle

سینده senzdah thirteen P

سنع senag/ breast P sina

سوال seval, s rubbish left by a flood

سپه seh, spit P sílh

tufak seh, ramrod

سبها sibá, levd. Si

سنبه sehnagh, v to bear, endure Si sahnú

سینع siagh, v, p p sítha, to swell P am'í sidan

ش Sh.

شا shá See shawá, you P

شائلو shákhlo dove

شاح shakh, branch P

شادی shádhi rejoicing, merry making P shádi

شعر shár, (Ar شعر), poem

شاع shágk, a small tree (*Grewia Vestita*)

شاعا shághá, guitar or banjo See damburo

شال shal, blanket P

شام shám, the evening meal P

شان shán, power, powerful honourable Ar

شان 'shan for ashan from that

'shán go thence

'shán [halawá from that direction

شارد shánd sign

شانزده shánzdah, sixteen P

شانع shanagh backbone, nape of neck P shana.

شانكه shánkh, stony ground at foot of hills

شاه sháh horn

شاه sháh king P

sháh murdan forefinger

شاهکپتر shákhkaptar See shafk istir

شاهد sháhd, witness Ar

شاهدى shahidi evidence

شاهی sháfi, a 2 anna piece P

شاعر shaur, (Ar شاعر) poet.

- شہچراغ shahchiragh, firefly P
 شدت shiddat, disputing, argument Ar
 شدر shaddo, a turban (poet) Si shalo
 شدغ shudhagh, v, p p shustha, to hunger
 شذع shudhagh, v, p p shustha, to wash, intr
 شدي shudhi, adj hungry
 شر sharr, good, fine, beautiful.
 شمرت al art, gambling A
 شردر shurdo, a small species of *Dianthus* found on the Sulman

Range

- شوا shara, a law-case A
 شرم sharin, shame P
 شرو shuru, beginning A
 شریک sharik, partner A
 شست shust, sight of a gun P.
 شستع shas'agh, v p p shastatha, to send Cf P firstadan
 شش shash, six P
 ششمی shashumi, sixth
 شار shár, poem. A.
 شعر shaghar, sharp, harsh (in speech)
 شعان shaghán, scorn, mockery
 شعبن shighin, upside down, topsy-turvy
 shig/in biagh, to be upset
 شب shaf night P shab
 shaf chiragh, firefly
 shaf kástir, a plant *Sophora Griffithii*
 shaf khor, nightblind
 شفاكه shafánkh, shepherd goatherd P shaban
 شغک shafak, s iron peg on which a mill stone revolves.
 شك shakk, doubt A.
 شكار shikár, hunting, sport P
 شکاری shikarí hunter
 شكر shukr, thanks A

شكبل shakbal, tamarisk sugar (The manna produced in the hot weather on *Tamarix articulata* and *Tamarix gallica*)

P shakar

شكبل shakbal, adj sweet, fair

شلوار shalwar, } the loose trousers worn by Baloches
شلور shalwar, }

gwálh shalwar, puffed up, proud

شم sham, boundary, water parting

شعب shamab, branch

شمشع shamushagh } pp shamushta to forget Cf P fará

شموشع shamushagh, } moshidan

شمول shamol water parting

شمر shinz, the camel thorn (*Alhagi Mauroram*)

Cf Pashto zoz

شدهك shanakh kid (f)

شوكش alav kash For shaf kash, the night-expeller, i.e. Venus,
the morning star

شوا al awá } you P shumá
شا sh á }

شوانك shawánkh See shafankb sheplerd

شودع shodhagh, pp shustha to wash P shustan

ján shodhagh to bathe

شورع shoragh, sulphetre P shora

شوشع shuwashkagh, v, pp shuwakhatha to sell. (Cf P farakh
tan)

شوكع shukagh to smell

شوم shúm miser avaricious Ar

شوخاركهع shuhaz khanaagh to like prefer

شهر shahr, town, village P

شور shahur, good manners Ar

شي shi Contraction for ash í, from this

sh i phulawá from this direction

شیدی shidi, a negro Ar

شد shadh, hence, from here (For ash edh)

شید پەدا shedh-phvāhā, henceforward.

شیدا shedhā, hence.

شیشین shishān, a cloth in which the flour from the mill is collected.

شیر shīr, milk P.

shīr-wār, suckling, unweaned.

shīr-deolāh, milch.

shīr-dosholāh, milker.

shīr-dān, bladder.

شیر sher, under, from under (P. zer.)

sher-phalavā, from the underside

sher-gwāh, leeward

sher-itharagh, to be crushed beneath.

شەزەزک shezirk, a low furze-like shrub, (*Carragana* sp)

شەف shef, slope. P. shīb, nishīb

shē shef, watershed, slope of a drainage basin

شەفەغ shefagh, pin or rod for applying collyrium to the eyes.

غ Gh.

غرق gharragh, to snore.

غەریب gharīb, poor, inoffensive A.

غلەت ghālat, mistake, false statement A.

غلام ghulām, a slave A.

غم gham, grief, sorrow. A

غەمناک ghainnāk, sorrowful A P

غەمی ghamī, mourning A

ف F.

فال fāl, an omen Ar.

فایدا fāida, advantage, profit P.

فرشتە firishtagh, angel See phurishtagh P

فرق fark, difference Ar

فەسل fasl, harvest Ar.

فلسی falîsî, carpet Ar

فلانة fulâna, certain such a one Ar

ك K.

كابل kalil able A

كافر kâfir, dagger

کار kâr, work, business P

کارچ kârch, } knife P kârad
کارچه kârchâ }

کاری kârî basket See klîrî

کاربر kârez underground aqueduct

کارگر kârîgar ox

کاری kârî the Qizî A

کاسه kâsî a measure of corn one sixth of a harwâr Contains
about 6 sers 9 chistaks in its weight

کاشد kâshîd messenger A

کاعد kâghrâh letter P

کافر kâfir unbeliever A

کاک kâk Baloch bread baked round a heated stone

کالرا kâlîrâ flour Sî kariyo

کامدانی kâmbânî sling

کان kân mine P

کاندیری kânderî thistle Sî kânderî

کانوی kânwî cormorant

کانش kânsî the month of Esaj

کاهی kâhî ditel See khâhî

کدر kâdr tomb A

کدول kabul, acceptance agreement A

کد کubbî a dome l building

کایع kaj tagh v to attack

کایع kaj tagh to expend

- کت kut, blunt
 کت kut, lip
 کتاکھنغ kutákhanağh, to adopt.
 کتار katár, string of camels. A.
 کتب kutb, the North Pole.
 kutb-astár, the polestar.
 کتري katre, a little while. A. qadr.
 کتغ kuttigʻ, thorn.
 کتوز kuttinolağh, thorny bushes Two or three species of *Cara-*
 gana.
 کتھ kath, spinning Si
 کتھان kithán, which? what?
 کتبي kuttí, death
 کتريغ kutragh, to gnaw.
 کتغ katığh, to dig, conquer, overcome.
 کتغ kutığh, to thresh Si. kuşanu.
 کتکار kaşakar, sand grouse. Si. kaşangar.
 کتھان kithan. See kithán.
 کتھ kajagh, v, p p. kyağha, to cover Si. kajınu.
 کتھ kajal, coarse flood grass.
 کتھ کتھ kach-khanağh, to measure Si. kachlı
 کتھوي kuchtoe, a plant
 کتھيري kacheürí, an assembly, darbar. H.
 کدل ludal, a mattock Si. kođari
 کد kadab, a cup P.
 کدام kudhám, s nest
 کدین kudhen, when?
 کر kur, a stable, Si. kurhi
 کرا karra, ring, link of a chain. S. karo
 کرباس karpás, cotton Škr karpása
 کراکت karákut, noise, rattling, clashing
 کرتا kurtá, long coat Si. kurto
 کرتی kurtí, short coat Si. kurtí

- کرتج *kartlagh*, mongrel of mixed breed
 کرشک *kirishk*, a slip, stumble
 کرشکج *kirishkagh*, to slip, stumble Sı kışkanu
 کرکاوغ *karkavagh*, a thorny plant
 کرکدی *karkani*, a kind of grass
 کرم *kirm*, insect, worm P
 کرمساکه *karmsakh*, blackguard, a term of abuse
 کرزیلی *karveli*, the caper bush (*Capparis spinosa*) Sı kalavári.
 See *godhán dín*

- کری *kayrı*, an earring Sr
 کیری *kırı*, a Baloch hut Sı Paşito
 کیره *kireh*, hire, wages P kiráya
 کز *kız*, ashes Sı kırı
 کزغ *kızagh*, p p kıştha to leave
 کس *kas*, any, any one P kas
 kase, some one
 har kas, every one

- کس *kus*, vulva.
 کساین *kısán*, } little, small P kib, kıştar
 کسان *kısán*, }
 کسانک *kısának*, very small
 کسه *kissa*, story A
 کشک *kashk*, kauri
 کشک *kshik*, dog (m)
 کشول *kashkol*, faqir's begging dish
 کل *kil* a wart
 کل *kull*, all, the whole A.
 kullá phayya, altogether
 کل *kal*, knowledge, skill Sı
 کلات *kilat* (Ar قلعة), a fort
 کلالی *kalat*, tin P
 کلتری *kaltiri*, a saw
 کلداز *kaldar*, of European manufacture, as a gun, a rupee

- كلشك kulishk, a kind of grass.
 كلغ kullagh, to cough. See khullagh.
 كلف kulaf, lock. P. kulf.
 كلو Lulo, a small earthen pot See khulo.
 كله kulla, cap
 كله kulla, a warning.
 كم kam, little, few. P. (Also kham)
 كمست kambast, unlucky. P.
 كمب kumb, tank, pool, rock hollow containing water
 كمبر kambar, variegated, stained. See khambar-kambar kha-
 nagh, to write.
 كمبىغ kumbigh, a mushroom. S khumbi.
 كميدہ kamina, mean, low. P.
 كنت hunt, blunt.
 كنتغ kuntagh, thorn.
 كنجري kanjari, prostitute. Si.
 كنجي kunji, key. Si.
 كنجتہ kunchitka, a plant.
 كنجيت kunchith, sesamum See kwenchigh. P. kunjid.
 كد kund, near See khund
 كدغ kandagh, a mountain pass See khandagh.
 كددي kandi, necklace.
 كدي kundi, a hook Si.
 كدغ kindagh, pp kindatka, to spread out. Si. kindanu.
 كدر kunar, the ber-tree, jujube-tree. P.
 dig-kunar, *Zizyphus jujuba*
 khokar kunar, *Z. nummularia*
 tholagh-kunar, *Z. oxyphylla*
 كني kany, a virgin Si. lanyá.
 كوات kawát, a young male camel up to 3 years Si.
 كوان kawán, bow. Share of spoil taken in a raid. P. kamán.
 كوانتغ kwántagh, to stoop.
 كوتله kotila, young camel from 6 months to 1 year old.

- کوچ kuch, a pommel of saddle
 کودی kodi, metal cup for drinking
 کودال kodal, mattock See kudál
 کور kor See khor
 کور kaur, the phalabi tree (*Acacia modesta*)
 کورو koro, whip H kori
 کورکی korki, trap, snare S₁
 کوش kaush, Baloch shoes P kafah Pashto, kośha
 کوک kavg, the chikor P kabl
 کولمیر holmir, an aromatic plant, (*Grantea*, sp) S₁
 کونتر kontar, a bush (*Grewia*, sp ?)
 کونتر kontar, a pigeon P kabutar -
 کونر konar, the fruit of the dwarf palm (*Phamærops ritchieana*)
 کوہ koh, mountain, stone P
 koh guragh, raven
 کوهی kobi, the female mārāhor
 کونج kwenchigh, } til (*Sesamum indicum*) P kunjid
 کنج kunchigh, }
 کہا kabā cause, reason
 کہادی khādī, chin S₁
 کہاری khārī, a basket S₁
 کہارہار khārighar, an ox
 کھال khal, a species of salsola Also the sarji or burill manu-
 factured from it
 کہابی khābī, a ditch. S₁
 کہپتہ khaptagh, to attack
 کہتری khatrī, a wāl erman S₁
 کہت khāt, } bedstead, charpoy S₁
 کہتر khātra, }
 khat phadhagh, the four stars forming the body
 of Ursa Major
 کہی khaji, the date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*) S₁

کھد khad, hole, pit S.

کھر khar, ass (f.) P khar

کھر khar, auger, curse Ar

کھر khar, deaf P kar.

کھرپھز kharphez, a mattock.

کھڑ khard, separate

khard biagh, to be separated

کھردغ khurdagh, to be scattered.

کھردی kharde, some (Cf. A P qadre)

کھرغ khuragh, a colt

کھرغا khargha, above

کھرگ kharag, the ak bush, (*Calotropis procera*)

کھرگز khargaz, the vulture Pa.bto, gargas

کھرگوش khargoshk, the hare P khar-gosh.

کھروینغ kharo biagh, to stand up. S. B

کھری khuri, heel, hoof. S. khuri.

کھر khur, stable.

کھس khas See kas P

کھشالا khishala, difficulty, trouble

کھشار khishar, cultivation, crops.

کھشار khushar, slaughter

کھسح khashagh v, p p kha litha, to draw, turn out, discharge,

blow (of the wind) P kashtan

phost khashagh, to fly

phor kha.bagh to smoke a pipe

hon-khashagh, to bleed, tr

lakh khashagh to draw a line

gwath khashaghen, the wind is blowing

کھشع khushagh v, p p khashbtha to cultivate P kashstan

کھشع 'khushtagh, v, p p 'khushtan, 'to'khl. 'P 'kushvan.

کھف کھافagh, v, p p khap'ha, to fall, lie down. To begin (quali-
fying another verb in the gerund)

khanagha khashagh, to begin to do

er *khafagh*, to descend, come down, alight

dar *khafagh* to come out issue

darya dar *khaptir*, the river has risen in flood

کھکھر *khakhar*, wasp (Sindh) See *gwamz*

khakhar manaro wasp's nest

کھل *khil* peg or axle on which a millstone revolves

کھلج *khullagh*, to cough

کھلگر *khagar*, stony ground, large stones

کھلو *khulo*, an earthen pot or *lofa*

کھلی *khali*, a small water skin (hid's skin) carried on journeys

(Si *khali* skin)

کھلدر *khader*, the *Capparis aplylla*

کھلدر *khadero* wild asparagus

کھ کم *kh kam* little less P *kam*

کھمب *khumb* pool in a stream See *kumb*

کھمبر *khambir* variegated, striped, spotted piebald, stained, (of animals)

کھانوا *khana* a sword, (poet) Si *khano*

کھند *khund*, adv near S A piece of ground enclosed by a bend in a torrent bed

کھندع *khandagh* s a pass over a crest or ridge

کھندع *khandagh* v p p *khanditha* to laugh P *khandidan*

کھنع *khana*g, v, p p *khutha* to do P *kardan kun* To be able can (qualifying a preceding verb in the past participle), e g, *khutha khinan* I can do

er *khanagh* to lay down place

el *khanagh* to imprison

awai *khanagh* to mix

babr *khanagh* to divide

phol *khanagh* to ask enquire

phur *khanagh* to fill

jalo *khanagh* to attack

lach *khanagh*, to measure

gur khanagh, to run away
much khanagh, to collect

کهنج lahagh, old clothes rags

کهنو khano^h Verbal noun from khanagh, doer

کهنه kabna and kuhna, old P

کهنی kabne, s pigeon

کهنی kubne, s lip

کهور khopar, skull S: kopari

کهورا khopra The *Withania coagulans* used for curdling milk

کهورا kholkar, a kind of wild turnips (*Brassica*, sp)

کهورغ khudagh, a tripod for cooking

کهور khaur, a large hull torrent (Cf Pashto *llhwar*)

کهور khor, blind P

کهوری khori, pursuit

کھوسا khes-i fever Panj

کھوڤ khofagh, shoulder

khofagh juzamagh, to sl rug the shoulders

کھوڤا khofag^h the shoulder muscles

کھولو kl aulú, a fawn

کھونتر khontar, a bush (*Carissa diffusa*)

کھونجر khawinjar, a partridge

کھوند khond the knee

khond bhorainagh, to kneel

کھای khaí } who?

کھایځهن khaighen } whose?

کھیر khair ox

کھیر kalur, the kanda or jhand tree *Prosopis spicigera* Seo
aLo Sol

کھیر kher the penis P kir

کھیزان khaizan perhaps may be

کھیساغ khisagh pouch, pocket P kisa

کھس klan, the anus

khinú phur bio^h, a breechblower

- کهنندہر khindar naked
 کھنؤ khenu a ball Sī klenu
 کدنگ kadagħ a water melon
 کدو kadlo itch mange Sī klaju
 کدار kudar unr pe fr i t of *Oha æiois ritchicana*
 کینگ kinag envy grudge P kinu
 کدوا kiwá in exchange

گ G

- گادی gáda pad eusion Sī
 گار gár lost destroyed
 gár biagh to be lost
 gar li magħ to lose make away with
 گار gar See gál speech Sī
 گارا gara quarrel
 گاغ gagh v p p gatha course
 گال gal speech Sī galhu
 گاور galwar conversation matter of discourse
 گالی gali a visit
 گالی gáli bedding
 گام gam a pace
 gám : juzagħ to walk (of a horse)
 گپ gap quicksand quagmire Sī
 گپل gapl all a piece bit Sī gapalu
 گتلی gutti í retreating
 گتلی gutl í cleek
 گت gat clasm prec p ce
 گتگ gutt għ the k liney
 گتور gat ur See glatur
 گتہ gutl the throat.
 گتہ gutli br die
 گتہ gatti wood n handcuff. Sī
 گتہ gat a wooden arrow

- گچ guch, the colocynth gourd, bitter apple. *Cucumis Colocyn-*
 گدگدک gadikh, kernel. [this
 گدوبار gadobar, maize
 گدی gudi, a toy-kite.
 گد gad, female uriál (See guránd) (Cf. Pashto, gad ram)
 گدی gadí, then, again, and.
 گدغ gadagh, to chop, to kill animals, to butcher Sl. gudanu.
 گدی gadi, the middle finger.
 گد gudh, cloth
 گر gar, a pimple, boil
 گر gur, a harpi.
 گر gur, running
 گرگهنگ gur-khanagh, to run away. Cf Pehl. giríkh, fled.
 گورا gará, piebald, skewbald (of a horse).
 گردغ grádhagh, v, p p grástha, to boil.
 گرانه girárh, a span (with the thumb and 3rd finger).
 گراغ guragh, crow.
 Loh guragh, raven.
 گران girán, heavy, dear P
 گراند guránd, a ram The male uriál. (*Ovis cycloceros*).
 گرانی girání, weight, dearth P.
 گرانز gránz, nostril.
 گورا gurburá, in a whisper. Sl. gurburí
 گرپهچ gurphugh, small-pox.
 گرپیل garphíl, a whirling cloud of dust or 'devil.'
 گرچ gurjagh, to catch, seize, p p gurjatha
 گردغ gardagh, v, p p gartha, to return. P gardidan
 گرد garden, neck P
 گردینغ gardainagh Causal of gardagh
 گردغ grádhagh, v, p p grastha, to cook
 گره guragh, v, p p gipta, imp gur P. guriftan, gir, to take,
 accept, seize, lay hold of
 lal guragh, to fly.

bo giragʻ to snell

hál ʻ ragʻ to l ar : ewe

zal r giragʻ to be angry

sar giragʻ to set out

گرع garragʻ to roar or bellow

گرج gurkagʻ to growl Si garanu

گركه gurkb wolf P girg

gurkl the Wolf : e the la t star in the tail of

Ursa major S e under Gura d

گرم garm lot : arm P

گرج gra ch a knot

گید garan l tl under

گردد guranđ (1) ram (2) the male urial (*Ovis cycloceros*)

Gura d the Ram : e the first star of the three

forming the tail of *Ursa major* It is sup

posed to be pursued by the second the D g

which in its turn is pursued by the last star the

Wolf

Gurá d dr kb the Milky Way (lt the Rams

leap) It is refers to the lege d of the Ram

brought from leave : to take the pl ce of Is á l

when Abrah m : as about to sac rific him The

Milky Way is supposed to be the l m s tra k

گرددع garanlagʻ v p p garandaf/a to th u der

گرج girokl s l gl t : g

گرج g olh Verbal noun from g ragʻ a taker creditor

گرو ʻ roh s life p pe

گرم gam speech song

گرمی gam p bald skewbald (of a mare)

گرمی gam p bald skewbald (of a mare)

گرج giregʻ v p p g rentha to weep P g rgan

گريه grih vo ce sound

zor grihá in a loud voice

- گز gar, a precipice, sudden descent, chasm Pāhto gārang
 گز gaz, tamarisk Especially *Tamarix gallica*
 gith gar, *Tamarix articulata* P
 گز gaz, a yard
 گزر guzar, makeshift
 گزران guzrān, maintenance.
 گزین gazaren, ought, is necessary
 گزغ guzagh, v., p p gwaztha, to pass P guzrātan
 guzagh ravagh, to pass by
 گزیر gazir, mis-er
 گسر gi ar, mistake, forgetting Sī bīrānu
 giar bāgh, to forget
 گسور gasūr, s anger
 گست gasht, coarse long grass on the hill sīc, not eaten by
 cattle
 گشع gushagh, v. p p gushtha and gwashtha, to speak, say, tell
 sing, recite (Sīr rāch)
 گشوح gushoakh, singer, reciter
 گشوع gushamagh, v., p p gushamtha, to choose P gūzdan
 گع gugh, owl P buh
 گفتار guftār, speech, song P
 گفغ gufagh See گوغ gwafagh, to weave
 گل gal check Sī galu
 گل gal, a number, quantity Used in composition to form
 nouns of quantity as jan gal, a band of women
 گل gil clay, earth P
 گل gul a flower P
 گلاغ galagh p p galutha, to praise
 گلاب گل gūlākh, long curls worn by Baloches.
 گلپهل galphān, a groom sīce
 گله galutha rotten Hindi गला.
 گلر gullar, dog's pups Sī gulru
 گله galash, a band of mares, or of horsemen.

galagh thaabi horse racing

گلگل gul-gul water with which the mouth is rinsed after eating

گلو galo, door

گله galla a káfila caravan Sı

گالی gali a street Sı

گالیم galim a rug or blanket P

گناس gunas (rare) } fault, sin P gunah
گناه gunah (common) }

گنج gunj crease, wrinkle Sı gunyu. Pashto gunjah

گنجی gunji a measure of corn

گند gand s a branch water course

گند gand s filth, manure P

gand bo stink

گند gul testicles

gundi an entire horse

گنداحو gandaaho Indian rue (*Peganum harmala*).

گندرب gandruf sulphur Sı

گندع gundagh bud

گندع gundagh v, pp gundat/a to join

گندع gundagh v, pp دښت diſha imp gind to see P bin
didan

گندل gundul s felt namda

گندل gundul s short fodder grass in the lower Sulaimins and
plans Sı

گندم gu lim wheat (P gundum)

گند gu l Adam s apple

گندوج gu nozh fool idiot

asula gu nozh a born idiot

گو go prep with P ba

گو go s race prize

go bar a race winner

گوات gwáth s r, wind P bul

gwáth s climate

er-gwáthá, on the leeseide.

gwáth-shulwar, puffed up

گوانغ gwáthagh, a gelding

گوانو gwátho, windy.

gwáthen hálwar kharagh, to talk big

گوارش gwárish, rain P. kárish.

گوار gwáz, bark of a tree

گواش gwásh, ground at the foot of a hill

گواغ gwágh, v., pp gwaptha, to call together, summon
(Cf. P. guftan)

گواغا gwághá, immediately.

گوالagh gwálagh, pack-saddle for oxen, bags.

gunda gwáthagh, (let spoil-bags), the small red
ant Also the name of a Baloch sub-tribe

گوامش gwámesh, buffalo. P. gáv-mesh.

گومیش gwámish, a small plant used in washing.

گوان gwán, doubt, hesitation. P. gumán

گوانزagh gwánzagh, a swinging cradle

گوانكه gwánakh, voice, sound P. lángh.

gwánakh-janagh, }
gwán'-janagh, } to call out

گوبر go-bar, a horse that has won a race.

گوت got, bridegroom. Panj.

گوج goj, a large lizard, "go sámp" Si

گوچ gwach, a buffalo-calf Si vachlu. Skr. vatsa.

گول ghól, in ox, cow P. gar.

گول ghól, neck of the neck.

گولراند gólhrand, dung beetle

گولو go-lo, a span with the thumb and forefinger Si gopkú.

گودر godar, a plant

گودي godi, mistress, lady

گود godh, menstruation

گورال gwáuhán or godhan, udder

gwarhín din the ciper plant *Cyperus spinosa*
(lit udderearer)

گودر godl'ar wasp's nest

گور gwar, adv near P bar

gwará nearly

گور gor, wild ass P

gor dil, *Daphne mucronata* (so called from its red berries)

گور gor, } tomb
گورستان goristan, }

گور gwar, woman's breast P bar

gwar'ar mīle

gwaráa dir kbānug/, to wean

gwar ambizi embracing

گوراند goránd a ram male ur ul

گوربند gwarband path leading round the foot of a l h

گورپار gwarpal ar flock of lambs

گورع gwarigh v, p p gwartha fut 3rd pers sing gwarā to rain
P baridan

گورکھ g'arakh a lamb

گورکھ gorkh a kind of coarse grass called in Sind and the
S Panjáb n or sain, good for fodder

گورم goram a herd of cattle (P gav rama) (Sī goramu)

گور gur or coarse molas es

گورع gwaragh See گورع guzagh to pass P guzashtin

گورع gozhd flesh meat P gosht

گوس gwas enough P bas

گوسگری goskari crystal felspar fossils in rock

گوش gosh ear P

gosh dergh to listen attend

گوشا goshā, s the pan of a matchlock

گوشع gwasl'agh See گوشع gushagh to say

گورعرا gogh'rā s a snore Gog/rā janag/ to snore

گرمع gwafagh, v, p p gwapha, to weave (P bastan)

گوگرد gokurd, sulphur P

گوماد gomadh, a kind of grass, the seed of which is eaten in times of scarcity, called in Sindh and the Derajat, gam *Panicum antidotale*

nar gomadh, a kind of grass with star-shaped flowers, found in the Upper Sulaimáns.

گومز gwamz, a wasp

گون gon, with, together with
gon-deagh, to overtake.

gon khafagh, to meet

گون gwan or gon, the wild pistachio *Pistacia khinjuk*

گوند gwand, short

گونداد gwandadh, shortness

گوندو gwando, an alligator

گوندوش gondosh, s a large needle

گونگ gung, dumb S:

گونگرو gungru, turnip See zang S:

گوہ goh, a large lizard S:

گوہار gohár, sister P khwáhar

گوہار gwahar, cold

گونل gonl, s breakfast time.

گھٹ ghat, inaccessible place, precipice

گھٹاغ ghattagh, v to smother

گھاتور ghatur, a lamb or young sheep suitable for eating (Cf

S: ghaṭo, ram)

گھار guhar, adj See گوم gwahar

گھریای ghuriay, s a stranger

گھری ghari, hour S:

گھل ghal, a band, a raiding party, a raid S: ghalí

گھن gahn, a pledge S: galno

گھوڑو ghoṛo. A band of horsemen (S: ghoṛo, horse)

گیانچ gianch, a small bird found in sandy parts of the country, called Malála in the Derajat

- گیترا getra, a kind of melon
 گیت geth, the willow, *Salix nemophylla* P bed
 گیشک gethishik the *Sinetta* or *Bog myrtle* *Dodonaea viscosa*
 گیش گاز gith gaz a kind of Tamarisk *T. articulata*
 گندمپسک gidh mabish, house fly
 گیر gir. Imp. of giragh, take
 گیر gir, a memory
 gir aragh, to remember
 gírar deragh, to remind
 گیرا girá dove Sı gero (see sl áthlo)
 گیرغ gerl ygh v, p p gílltar to bring forth deíl off-j ring
 گيست gist, twenty, سى gist, 60, chyar gist, 80 P bist
 گيستمى gistumí, twentieth
 گيش gish, s a female kid
 گیشتر gishitar, a shrub, *Periploca aphylla*
 گيسار geshtar, many, more P beshtar
 گيش geslan a sieve
 گيكار gikar, bech
 گيلر gelar, a squirrel Hindi galepi
 گي gín, life breath
 do-gín, pregnant
 گيها gchí great, good
 گيشاغ gieshagh, v, p p gieshtha, to pick out, to pick

J L.

- لپھر laphur, (laf phur) pot bellied pregnant.
 لاد lad, sport lay Sı ladu
 lada kl anagh to play
 لار lár, s crookedness
 لاه lagh a male donkey
 لاهر lahár thin lean P
 لاف láf, belly stomach
 laf band, belt.

لَاف lor, bellyache

لَافِ اعر, bellyful

لَافِ لَاف, to lark

لَافِ لال, rule P

لَافِ لَاف, لَاف, (*Salsola australis*) Si lano

لَافِ لَاف, a l. fat

لَافِ لَاف, a waist-cloth, dhoti Si lano

لَافِ لَاف, young of animals

لَافِ لَاف, v, p p لَافِ لَاف to touch a p p Si lano

لَافِ لَاف, the priming of a gun Si lano

لَافِ لَاف, to flash in the pan

لَافِ لَاف, promise

لَافِ لَاف, obtaining getting Si

لَافِ لَاف, to rub off dimes get rid of Si lano

لَافِ لَاف, stick, rod flail Si lano

لَافِ لَاف, embankment P p

لَافِ لَاف, lag for drugs

لَافِ لَاف, shame Si

لَافِ لَاف, wretch, prostitute Si lano

لَافِ لَاف, horse dung Si

لَافِ لَاف, v to run away

لَافِ لَاف to move See lano Si lano

لَافِ لَاف p p لَافِ لَاف, to lead beasts of burden, to march,
start Si lano

لَافِ لَاف, jungle

لَافِ لَاف, kick P lano

لَافِ لَاف, to kick

لَافِ لَاف, a branch of a tree

لَافِ لَاف, a sword

لَافِ لَاف, to tremble P

p p لَافِ لَاف

لَافِ لَاف, to hang (intr) Si lano

لَافِ لَاف, to hang (tr)

لَافِ لَاف, all, the whole

- لشكر *lasbkār*, army P
 لعام *lagham*, horse s bit P *lagam*
 لعد *lagʾadh* kick See لعد *ladʾagh*
 لعر *laghar* af *laghar*, a rapid or water fall
 لرع *laghushagh* v, p p *laghushtha* to slip slip out (lr *laghz*
 slip)
 لعور *laghor*, adj wretched mean cowardly poor
 lagkoreu dighar poor ground
 lagʾoren daddav, a wretched pony
 لك *lah*, a hundred thousand P
 لكع *l kagh* to hide (intr) S: l *lai u*
 لكوى *lakaun* butterfly
 لكيع *l klagh* to write S: l *kl anu*
 لكيع *likainagh* to hide conceal (Causal of *likagh*)
 لكه *lalla* s lisping
 lalla khanagh to lisp
 لما *lamma* south Panj
 لمب *lamb*, a branch
 لمبي *lambi*, s a kind of grass (*Cenchrus ciliatus* ?)
 لمع *lanj* blood
 لدك *lang* adj lame P
 لدك *lang* s a torrent
 لواسح *lawashagh* v p p *lawashtla* to drink
 hon lawash bloodthirsty
 mar lawash cannibal
 لوپ *lop* s branch of a valley a small alluvial plain in the bed
 of a stream.
 لوبه *loth* s a bag
 لوتع *lotagh* v p p *lottha* to demand to wait
 لودع *lodagh* v p p *lodazha* to move shake (intr) S: *loḡu u*
 لوديع *lodainagh* to shake (tr) Causal of *lodagh*
 لور *lu* s hot wind
 لوز *lawar* s a stick

لورعاف *luriaháf* s a stream which runs occasionally Flood irrigation as distinguished from perennial stream irrigation

لوری *lori* s a minstrel

لوع *logh* s home lous holl (met) family wife

logh wálha goodman master

logh banukh housewife mistress

لوردزی *laundri* s the temples S: *laundri*.

لوی *lob* s hot wind S: *lob*

لویع *loligh*, s a small pond

لهر *lahar* s a full torrent

لهم *lahm alj* timid bashful

لهدف *l hef* s a blanket quilt P *liaháf*

لتهع *letagh* v p p *lettha* to lie recline S: *letanu*

لکرو *lero* s a male camel (full grown)

لکب *likb* s a line S: *lik*

likb khaslagh to draw a line

لکب *lekhagh* v p p *lekhtha*, to count reckon. S: *lekhanu*

لکبو *lekho* s account reckoning S:

للبا *lilbá* a bush *Daphne mucronata* (See phisal gordil)

لیمو *limu* s lemon A.

لوی *lev* s play sport A. la b Pashto *lobah*

lev kl anagh to play

M.

ما *ma* pro we plural of man

ماتون *matún* s stepmother

مات *mátá* s mother P *madar* Pehl *ma l*

mátá/ plúh parents

ماحه *mákhtá* adv immediately

ماع *na thagh alj f n le* P *nada*

ماد *madá n* s mare P *n ad un*

مار *már* s s rke P

svakmar cobra

már val, a kind of creeper

ماروتا márifatá, prep by means of A

مارى mari a house with an upper storey S: márí

ماراث mazáth, s a two year old camel (Cf S: majadu)

ماسى masí, s maternal aunt S:

ماش másh s dal P

ماشع máshragh, s the hammer which holds the match of a match
lock S: másho

ماكورا makurá s vermin (Cf S: mákoro black ant)

مال mal, s cattle A

مالدار maldar, cattle owner P

ماليم malim known, clear A malúm

ماما mámá maternal uncle S: mámo

مان man, prep in into

مان آع man ágh, to be applied touch, reach (lagná)

مان دئع man deagh to apply (laganá)

مان رشع man rashagh, to attack

مان روع man ravagh, to enter

مان كهاع man khaagh to put in

مان گراوع man guzragh, to meet together

مانع máuagh v, p p muntba, to tire, become weary P man
dan

ماه mah s a month the moon P

ماه عما máh ghuma, eclipse of the moon

مايح máhagh an udder

ماكل mahkan s the moon.

mal kan shaf a moonlight night

ماكلو máblo early in the morning

ماكلې mahi fish P

ماتل matbal morning selfishness (Ar matlab)

ماتلې matbal selfish

ماتھ math death

ماتھ mathagh, v to shake (a churn) S: mathanu

مات mat, equal. Si. maṭu.

ماتینغ mattainagh, v. to exchange, barter. Si. maṭáinu.

مجال majál, power. Used as an expression of apology or repentance. A.

مجالس majális, society. (A. majlis)

مچ much, assembled. (Si. muchu, a heap)

much-khanagh, to assemble, bring together.

much-biagh, to assemble, come together.

مچھ muchh, joint.

phád'h-muchh, ankle.

dast-muchh, wrist.

مچی muchí, assembly.

مختة maláhta. See máláhta, immediately.

مد mudd, season, time. (A. muddat)

مدرك madrik, bead

مدي maḍí, goods and chattels Si.

مذخ madhálh, locust. P. malaálh.

مذغ madhagh, v, p p. mastha, to freeze, curdle. P. mastan.

مر mar, man. P. mard.

mar-khusboálh, murderer.

mar-khushí, murder.

mar-lawásh, } cannibal, man eating

mar-wár, }

مراد murád, aim, object A.

مرای maráí, gums

مرجان murján, pepper.

مرد mard, man P.

مردان murdán, s. finger

sháh-murdán, forefinger

nyámaghí murdán, middle finger.

مردانغ murdánagh, the fingers

phád'h-murdánagh, the toes

مردم mardum, a man, human being P.

- مردن marden, } human, belonging to man
 مردنه mardena, }
 مرزی marzi, pleasure A
 مرغ murgħ, bird P
 مرع miragh, v, p p murtha Imp mir, to die P murdan
 مرکا markā, s a deputation
 مرکھو mırkhav, a horse P markab
 مرگویی margāvi, curse
 مردار muryādhir or murwhādhir, pearl P marvarid
 مرورع maroragh, to twist Sı maroranu
 مردویی marvelu see ' behold ' (an expression of astonishment)
 مروشی marosh, to day P imroz
 مراند mırand, } fight, battle
 مراو mırao, }
 مرای marai, however
 مرع mıragh v p p mıratħı, to fight (Cf Sı midanu, to meet)
 مروح mırōkh, s a fighter
 مراغزع mızagıragh, to taste P
 مزار mazır, tiger, &c Pashto mzarai
 mazır trip tiger's leap! The name of a game resembling draughts played on a board
 مزن mazun, } great, large Zend. mazdao Skt mahā P mih
 مزان mazan }
 منزل mızıl stage, march P manzil
 مژ muzh mist after rain
 مژع mızhagh, v, p p mızhta to piss
 Cf Pashto mital Imp mızhah
 مزگ mazg brain P magħz
 مژگن mızhguzh a small plant found in the Sulaimán range
 مزگن mızhagın Sec mızhúsh
 مس mas, ink Sı
 مستار mastar, large, greater (Comp of mazam)

- ماستاغ mastagh, curds (from mastā, p I of mastagh)
 مستی mustī, coarse sugar or mastic gum. ~
 مسرا masarā, in front
 مسک musk, s musk P. mushk.
 مسک musk See malisk, fly
 مسجد masjid, mosque A masjid
 مشادā mushādā, s show
 مشاش mīshash, eye-lashes.
 مشال mīshāl, torch A.
 مشت mīshat, s fist P
 مشت mīshat, s hilt of a sword
 مشر mashar, celebrated (A mashhur)
 مشع mīshagh v, p p mīshita, to suck (Cf Ar mizz)
 مشع mīshagh, v, p p mīshita, to rub (Cf A muzz)
 مشک mashk, water bug mīssuck P.
 مشک mushk See mushk
 مکرار mikraz, scissors
 مکھنریā makherā, fringe over horse's eyes See riband B
 ملامت malimat, rebuke, punishment, curse A
 ملائک malāikah, angel A
 ملندری malandri, warrior (Poet)
 مم mam, the black bear.
 من man I P
 منا mannā, forbidden Ar manā
 منا minna } case, security (Poet)
 منیا minniya }
 منان manan to me me
 مننات minnat entreaties supplication A
 مدد mind daughter (among the Maris)
 مدد mund, spring of water
 مددی mundri, ring Si mundri
 مددو mundo, altogether entirely
 مددیل mandil, turban, lungi

du mandal a respectable man

مونسف munsif just A

منع managh v, p p manif/a to attend mund Si mananu

منی man my See also main

مواری mavari congratulations

موه moth star on the forehead of a horse

موه moth moth (Dál) (*Plascolis Aconitifolius*) Si

موچ moel a leather worker Si

موخو mol/o spider

mol/o logh spider's web

مور mor ant P

موربد morband spotted

موزع mozhagh a boot legging P mozi

موسم mosim season A mausim

موشك mushk rat mouse P mûsh Skr mushika

Pashto mizhak

موش mo hin butter

موکل mokal leave permission to depart A

موکلینع mokrali nagh to take leave Old Hindi mukkalna

مول meli a female slave

مومر momet a sur

مومند momand merciful

منی man I See man

میلریان mihriyan friendly kinl P mihriyan

مuları mulari foremost in front Si muh ru

مالار mal ar corpse

مالیش mal ish fly (Cf P magra)

benagh n al ek bee

bing mal al horse fly (lit dog fly)

g th al ashk house fly

(sh mal ish blow fly (lit d er fly)

مال mal patience leisure A

n al lá dar la patient

- مهلت *muhlat*, time, while, opportunity A.
 مهمان *muhman*, guest P
 مهمانی *muhmani*, entertainment P
 مهیرا *mahaira*, in welfare, all s well Answer to the salutation
 biyá durr'shalhtaghei
 میار *mayár*, shame *
 میخ *mech*, hint, making signs Si *mechh*
 dast mechdeagh, to beckon
 میخمار *mezhamár*, millet Si *
 مدد *midh*, goat's hair or beard
 مید *medh*, a boatman
 میر *mero*, s assembly
 میرع *mezagh* See *mizhagh*
 میسک *meek*, a small plant, also a kind of soap made from it, used
 in cleaning jewellery
 میش *mesh*, sheep Especially *dumbas*.
 منعی *maighi*, pregnant
 منع *mikagh*, to mew
 میگر *megar*, flock of sheep.
 مدل *mel*, meeting Si.
 مینسج *menthagh* wet
 میفر *mainar*, a kind of grass.
 منبر *munbar*, a tree The wild horseradish tree, *Moringa Con*
 caneensis
 میوار *maivar*, a bush (*Grewia villosa*?)
 مورو *mevo*, a chief, leader
 میوه *meva*, fruit P
 مہ *meh*, pig P *mekh*
 منہار *mehar*, flock of sheep
 میہی *mehi*, buffalo Si.
 منن *manv*, my See *mani*

ن N.

- ن ná not (un — in composition)
 نالغ ná bal għ minor
 نارد na pird uncommon
 نادره na-durah, ill
 ناسبي na-sibi unknown
 ناكما ná káma helpless under compulsion
 نالاك ná laik unworthy
 ناولش ná wash unhappy
 ناچيكس náchiken a little
 ناكل nák/ un nail P
 ناكو nákka uncle (paternal)
 ناكو راحت nakhozałłt cousin (Paternal uncle & son)
 نارغ narıgħ v p p narı/a to groan
 نار nız s r horn (to blow)
 نار nız pleasant, pretty P
 ناربو nızbo sweet scent P
 نارك nızuk delicate tender P
 ناش násl snuff Sı nas
 نافع nafagħ the navel, P náf
 نال náł horse shoe A
 نام nam name P
 am nám, namesake
 نانا n ná maternal grandfather Sı
 نانی n áni, maternal grandmother Sı
 نارش n ívarış, anything eaten as a rel sh with bread
 نبي nabi prophet A
 نپت napı s l għta ng (nlet) a gun {P nált napı thı)
 نپورع n purag/ v p p nıpúrat/a to wring Sı n ıuranu
 نپه nıtl s face
 نپسوح naláunbołł s bedclothes clothes given by a host to a guest

نازلہ nazlîl, slave

نذج nadhalâh, lemon grass, (*Cymbopogon nectarancusa*)

نر nar, male P.

نر nar, life, type Si narî

نرم narin, soft P.

نروار nirwâr, justice, decision of a disputed case Si nirwârû.

نریان naryan, a horse (m.)

نرکھج nar khanagh, v to close, bring together

نری nârî,

نزی nazîlâh, } near P nazdik, nîzd

نشار nishar, brother's wife, daughter in law SLr snushâ

Pashîto, uzhor

نشان nishân, mark, standard P

نشتیجانی nishtejânî, bedding

نشتیج nishtrinagh, to spread out Causal of nindagh

نشبک nashk, mark, sign, distinction A naqsha.

نعا nigh ih, eight, show P nighah.

نعر nughur See noghur

نعر nughra, silver P nukra.

نعرنگا nughraenâ, of silver

نعم naghah, bread P nân

نعرور nighor, side, direction

نعرشع nighoshagh See nigoashagh

نعا nafa profit A. nafâ

نفسج nafuslâh stepdaughter

نکرا nukrâ, white (of a horse) P

نکرع nikragâ, to separate part (intr)

نکل nakl imitation, copying A nql

nakl khanagh to imitate

نکبه nakh } old woman

نکبه nakho, } ditto

نگاہ nigâh, care P

نگاہبانی nigâhbânî carefulness

نگرش nigoshagh, to listen, attend Cf Pashto, *ngħwatal*

pp nigoshtha

نالي nali, s the forearm. Si nari

pbádh nali, the shin

نالي nali, s. the barrel of a gun. Si

نماش namash, prayers P namuz

نامو nambo the bú plant, *Crotalaria buhia*

نامي nambi s fresh feeling in the air after rain

نامک namak, in namak haram, traitor P

نامونه namuna pattern P

نگ nang honor, dignity P

نگار nangár, plough

nangár bahagh, to plough

نندع nundagh, v, pp nashtha, to sit, dwell stay

P nishastan, nishin Pashto, nastal

er nundagh, to sit down

نواسع nawasagh, grandson, granddaughter P nawáa

نواشي nawashi, to morrow

nawashi begú to morrow evening

نول nawán, perhaps

نوتري nautirea, a game resembling gobang played on a board

نوح nolh new The new moon the moon P nu.

نوح nauh, a bride Pashto naye

نود nawad, felt P namda Pahl namad

نود nodh, rain clouds rain

نور nor, mongoose, ichneumon S noru

نورا nurá silver

نور navz pulse A nafs

نورد nuzd } nineteen P

نورد nuzdah }

نوعر noghar,

or

نوعر nughur, } skirt of the hulls

نوک nok, beak of a bird. P

نوکر naukar servant P

نوکاری naukari, service. P

نه nah, no, not P

نه nuh nine P

نهر nabar, canal A

نهرم nuhrām, ugly

نہمت nabmat, intention. A.

نہمی nuhmī, ninth

نی } *nī* } now Pazand nun. Pashto nan
نہ } *nin* }

نیدع nyádhaḡh v p p nyástha to post⁺ establish appoint.
P nihadan

نیام nyám middle P mayan

nyáma, in the middle

نہامی nyamji one who goes between, arbitrator

نیامع nysmḡḡh middl ng in the middle

نہانوان nyánwán in the middle in (from nyáma)

نہت nyat object desire A

نہج neh/ good. P nek.

neh/en du a, prayer

نہروش nermosh noon (for nem ro h) P nem roz

نہر nır s roa t meat⁺

نہرع nezagḡh spear P neza.

نہستا nesta, } was not.

نہستاش nestash }

نہستلی nesten is not

نہستکار nestkar poor de-titute P

نہش neh tooth (Sl. Pashto neh tusk)

نہغار negḡḡc in the direction of See nemḡḡa.

نہکھ n kah marriage ceremony A nikah.

نہلج nilagḡh blue

نہم nem, half P

nem-ráh, halfway.

nem-shaf, midnight

نیمغ nemagh, butter.

نیمغا nemghá, in the direction of, towards

نیمون nimon, lemon. A

نہیں nen, no, not.

نیدہ nína, modern, belonging to the present time.

nína-vakhat, now-a-days See ní

و W. V.

واجبا wájá, } like, resembling.
واجبہ wájh, }

وار wár. (In composition) eater P. khor.

mar-wár, man eater

shír-wár, suckling

وارس wáris, heir. A wáritá.

واڑا wázhá, lord, master, sir. P. khwaja

dighár-wázhá, landlord

logh-wázhá, goodman.

واگو wágú, a large lizard, alligator. (S. vágbú, alligator)

واگی wágí, that very one S.

وام wám, debt

وامدار wámdár, debtor.

وانج واپرا wánij-vápará, give and take, buying and selling (uncommon) S.

واندا wándá, leisure. S. wando

وانع wánagh, v, p p wántha, to read. P. khwándan

واشو wáshú, outcry, the alarm.

وابا wabá, cholera (Ar. wabá, pestilence)

وابسح wapsagh, v., p p waptá, to sleep P. khustan, khusp

وات wat, wick S. wati.

واتا watá, stone Panj

واتبی vittbí, space, interval S. vitbí.

وٲ wath, self, oneself. P. *l*hud. Skr. *swad-ya*

وٲي wathí, one's own, own.

واٲٲ wałłt time Ar waqt.

وٲ wad, increase. .

واٲٲاٲ wađainagh, to increase Panj. *vađáwan*,

واٲري wađrí, leather strap Si. *vađrí*.

واٲري wađrí, bribery. Si. *vađrí*.

وٲ wadh See وٲ wath, self. P. *l*hud. .

واٲي wadhí, birth.

wadhí *hanagh*, to foul.

واٲباريا watbariyá, excellently, stoutly.

وار ward, food

وارغ waragh, v, p p wártha, imp. *biwar*, to eat, drink.

P. *l*hurdan. Skr. *hvar*.

وارا warná, youth, young man. P. *barná*

وار warú, beam Si. *waro*, rafter

وارينغ warainagh, causal of *waragh*, to feed.

واس was, strength Si. *wasu*.

be-was, helpless

واسر wasar, wild onion See *whasar*.

واستاد wastád, master of a subject, skilful. P. *ustád*

واسرراحت wasarzákht, brother-in-law Cf. P. *l*husar, *záda*.

واسرك wasarik, father-in-law P. *l*husar

واسريا wasariyá, in front, foremost

واسم wa'am, inhabited Si. *wasam*

واسي wasí, mother in law P. *l*husú Skr. *vaçarú*

واش wash, sweet, happy P. *l*hush Skr. *swádu*

واشكي washkí, male of any beast of chase

واشي washí, sweetmeats .

واكفí wakfí, agent A.

وال val, } creaper Si. *val*.

والان valan, }

واٲي vanni, bride. Si.

- وڤي vanni name of a plant
 وڤيچ vanijagh, v to yield up
 وڤيچين vinyainagh v to spoil Sı vinyáinu
 وڤاد whádzh or wahádzh, salt
 وڤار whar dirty, foul P lkor
 وڤان wlán tray, dish P lkwán
 وڤاو wbaŭ, sleep P lkwab Z qafna
 وڤوڤ whard food P
 وڤاسر whasar the wild onion *Allium rubellum* A.
 وڤس ves clothing Sı vesu.
 وڤلا vela time Sı velo
 وڤي vehi, street Panj

8 II.

- ڤاڤي ڤاڤي pulgrim A ڤاڤي
 ڤاڤ ڤاڤ earth, clay P lak
 ڤاڤر ڤاڤر, heart Ar l'átir
 ڤاڤر ڤاڤر dates P lharik
 ڤاڤر ڤاڤر present Ar hamar
 ڤاڤ ڤاڤ double tooth (Of Pashto ghaśh)
 ڤاڤ ڤاڤ awake
 ڤاڤ ڤاڤ, circumstances new A حال
 ڤاڤ ڤاڤ give the news
 ڤاڤر ڤاڤر, conversation
 ڤاڤر ڤاڤر raw unripe uncooked P lham
 ڤاڤر ڤاڤر klan chief P lhan
 ڤاڤر ڤاڤر (ڤاڤر ڤاڤر) an eight anna piece
 ڤاڤر ڤاڤر discuss on conversation P lhabar
 ڤاڤر ڤاڤر v to stutter Sı labal
 ڤاڤر ڤاڤر seven P haft
 ڤاڤر ڤاڤر a week P haft.

هپتمی haptumí, seventh. P.

هتار hatar, danger, apprehension. Ar. *lhaṭar*.

هت bat, shop. Si. haṭu.

هت bath, the wild olive, *Olea cuspidata*. P. zaitún.

هه huch, horse's hough. Si. lhuch

ههچو hachho, thus, so P.

هچي hachí, any. Often contracted to 'chi. P. hech.

هديرغ hadiragh, to chop up.

هډ had, bone. Si. haḍu Pashto, haḍ

هډکي hidkí, hiccough Si. hiḍkí Pashto haṭkaí.

هډا huda, } God. P. *lhudá*.

هډاي hudaí, }

هډين hadhen, then.

هر hir, a young male camel up to six months.

هر har, every, each. P.

har-do, both.

har-rangá, of every kind

har-ro, daily, always.

har-sál, every year.

har-has, every one.

har-ki, every thing that—, each.

har-vaḷḷtá, } always

har-velá, }

har-bandá, everywhere.

هر hur, adv apart.

hur-janagh, to drag apart.

هرف harb, jawbone

هړتال hartál, arsenic (Si. hartálu, yellow orpiment.)

هړتيل hartel, large saddle bags

هړچي hurj, saddle bags P. *lhurj*.

هړدک hardik, squirrel.

هړدعات hardhát, metal. Skr. dhátu.

هړس hurs, avarice. A.

هرش harsh, } a cubit
 هرشه harshē, }

هرع harragh, s. an infirm person

هرع harragh, s. a san

هرف harf, letter Ar

هرمراده harmzāda, bastard, scoundrel A P

هرنولي harnoli, dhatura

هروار harwār, a measure of corn containing nearly 10 mounds
 Indian weight P *l*harwār

هری harri, } mad (of dogs)
 هریا harriyā, }

هژده hazdah eighteen P

هژگر hūzgar, anywhere

هس has, an ornament, a "hassī" or silver necklace Sī hasu

هستل hastal, mule

هشت asht, eight P

هشتر hushtur, camel (the generic term) P shatur

Skr usīṣṭa Brahui huch Zend ustra Pashto ush

هشتمی hashitami, eighth

هشع hushagh p p hushtha, to dry (intr)

هشک hushk, dry P *l*hushk Skr ṣushka Z huska
 hushken doq skeleton

هشکی hushki, scarlet

هک hak rights

هکل hakal drawing

هکلع hakalagh v p p hakalatā, to drive to urge on

هکم hukm (1 hukm) order

هل hal melting hal biagh, to melt thaw

هل hal a kite Sī

هلاس halās fr P *l*halās

هالك balk coll. collection of huts (Cf. Ar *l*halk, *l*halkat)

هالید halidh s j c

هالیدی halenī a lv : loudly

همنچه hambācha : cushion pouch Sī hambācho

همبار hambár, a collection of corn, and enclosure round it

P ambár

همردا hamodha, there, in that very place

هميدا hamedhá, here, in this very place

هميش hamesh, this very one

hameshiya phar, on this account

هن han, neighing, whinnying

han khaagá, to neigh, whinny

هنگري hunjri, the shoulder blade See bardast S: hanjhi

هنگير hunjir, fig (P anjur)

هنگهر hanchho, thus, so P

هند hand, a place, dwelling (P khaava.) (S: handhu)

handu, in place, instead.

thu handá, elsewhere

har bandá, everywhere.

hech bandá, anywhere

lech handa nen, nowhere

handiyá, somewhere

ya-handa, in one place, together

ás-hand, fire place

zahn hand, scar of a sword wound.

هند nund, bitch

هندی hundi, weapon.

هندع handainagá, to be useful

هنر hunar, skill

هنگ hangar, to neigh

هنگر hangar, charcoal (Cf. Sindhi angaru.)

هنگلو hingalo, variegated. (S: hingulú vermilion)

هو hau, yes

هوان hawan, that (P ham án.)

هوانگر hawankar, as much as that

هوانگو hawango thither

هوت hot, hero, warrior

هَوْدَ hand tank Ar

هَوْدِه havidih, seventeen P

هَوْدِه دَار hodadar, official (for P uhdi'dár)

هَوْدِ hod, hole cave, den

هَوْر haur rain S: horu.

هَوْر hor,

هَوْرِك borg

هَوْرِكِس horgin,

} empty

هَوْرِكِس horjin See hurjin Saddle bags

هَوْش hosh sense P

هَوْشِ hoshagh, s an ear of corn (P k̄koshā)

هَوْشَار hoshyar, skilful P

هَوْب hauf, leprosy a severe illness, violent fever

هَوْل hol

هَوْل پُوش hol posh

} armour, accoutrements S:

هَوْم hom, the air plant

هَوْن hon, blood P k̄k̄un

هَوْشِ hawesh, this, this one

هَوْنِ hawen, adj this

هَي hi. See hidihihik

هَي hai or

hai hai either, or (P k̄k̄wah, k̄k̄ vah)

هَيَا hayá shame A.

be hayá shameless

هَيْت hait, camel's pack saddle

هَيْت hít, green corn, khasil P k̄k̄wid

هَيْع hech any P

هَيْچِي hechí anything

hechi na

cha na

} nothing none not at all

هَيْل hīl swine P k̄luk

هَيْد hedh sweat (Skr avid P pa-sina)

هَيْدَشْكِ hīhishk the khup bush, *Orthanthera rimicola*

لیر hair, a loun (Ar hair)

لیر hair, welfare, (Ar hair)
hair khanaḡh to salute
ma-haira, all's well

هیران hīrān, dish, late

هیرث hīrth, fine, thin

هیرا haiza, cholera.

هیرزج hīzhoḡh, a waterfall

هیرس hes, rust, dirt.

هیل bil, hope

هیلک helik, tame subdued, accustomed Si heriku.

هیلوند hulwand, hopeful

هیرز hīr, a leatler churn
hīr ar mathaḡh, to churn

هیرا hīra, weak Si hīno

ي Y.

یازده yāzdh lah, eleven P

یازدهمی yāzdhumī eleventh P

یتیم yatīm, orphan A

یکنی yakīn, certain A

یک yak, one P

yak aptiyā one another

yake, only one

yake chyar, fourfold, } &c

yake-sar, threefold, }

یلا دهغ yala deaḡh to let loose Seo یلا دهغ ilaḡh deaḡh

Pashito yalah

یمارا yamāra, for ever Seo jamara.

یه ya, one Cf Pashito yau, yavah

ya bara at once

ya bare, once

ya-ranga, of one sort.

ya-banda, in one place, togeth er

SPECIMENS

or

THE BALOCHI LANGUAGE.



I

The Wanderings of the Rind Balochis

[This poem is very widely spread, and I have met with it in almost every Baloch tribe. The versions differ very slightly. The present one, as the dedication in the last two lines shows, was recited to Jalál K7 in a former Chief of the Leghâris. Another version, from a Gurchâni Dom, similarly brings in the name Nihâl Khân. The poem is probably of considerable age, it is very elliptical in expression, many of the grammatical forms are antiquated, and the versification is loose and formless. It gives the legendary account of the Wanderings of the Baloches before they settled in the countries they now inhabit, distinguishes the tribes entitled to rank as Rinds from those not so entitled, and concludes with a catalogue of their leaders.]

Shukr Allâh hâmda guzâra
 bûdel âh mulka wathen
 Thî yhan Allâh o gilo bi
 Heku mîndo wash dala
 Mâ aulâd Mir Hamz ughân
 Sob dargîl â gur en
 Azh Halâl â plîl khayân
 go jûzîrî jî eroc en
 Masîra Mîren Jalâl Haz
 chîl o-chyâr bolîk en
 Kalâl alî Bomî ur mî nyîrîwan
 alâlîr Shîstî mîzîle
 Kî Allâhun Hârnî nî bîrîlî
 Kach rîstî nî jî hâlîwa

Makuríná Het nindí
 Khoragh man Kech-dehá
 Azh Halabá Chándhyaghá
 Kalamthí e loḡh pha guren
 Jo mītáí bal r klanína
 Kul sardír Shail ak en
 Man Nalivá Noh nindí
 Jitkhaní í la guren
 Phuzh, Mirallí, Jatol
 Drust man Seti Qhádará
 Drishak Khán, Mazári
 I go Rindá yagur en
 Azh Lunyáda Phuzh Rinde
 Far go Mir en Chákur en
 Golo, Gopíng, Dashi
 Rind thaliyá dar ant
 Thí Baloch láz lisháren
 Drust man Rindá manabá
 Nashik daur pha Gorgezán
 E man 'Thaliyá dehá
 Noh koráí swáren
 E go Rindá yaguren
 Rindán man Shorán nindí
 Lashar man Gandáragh en
 E maní perá o rand en
 E Balocha daptar en
 Má deun sí sál jangá
 E Balocha shiddat en
 Shaihak o Sháhdád dání
 Las sardar Chakar en
 Chhil hazar khi Mir gwánkhá
 Thewaghán dáde potar en
 Hol-posh dast-kalaya
 Druh khawan o jábah en
 Pagh pechá go khawa
 Phadh laler mozbagh et
 Kárech kátar nughraena
 Dast mundri thangiven
 Bakar o Gwaharam Rímena
 Zar zuwál Nodh bandagh en
 Phuzhán Járo jaur-jawín en
 Hadden Dine brad'ar en

Pheroz o Bijar Rehan
 Mir in Rindan zahm jan en
 Sohba, Mihan, Ali,
 Jám, Sahak o Alan en
 Havtán Bivaragh man Rindan
 Mir Hassan go Brahim en
 Shair ki sherán jori
 Mir Jalál Hân surphadh en
Translation

Thanks and praise to God, himself he is Lord of the land When the rest of the word becomes dust and clay, alone He remains with serene heart

We are the offspring of Mir Hamza victory is in the worship of God From Halab do we arise there are fights with the unbelievers Foremost is Mir Jalál Kí'in, there are four and forty tribes By stages (we march) from Kalabula (Karbala?) to Bompur and the cities of Sistan We came to Harun's band on the right side of Kech The Hots settle in Makran the Khosrs in the land of Kech From Halab come the Chandyas near the home of the halanthus Dividing out running water and dry land the chief of all is Shairak

In Nali the Nols settle close to the Jistkínis The Phuzhes Miralis and Jatois all in Sevi and Dlá'ir The Drishaks Khans and Mazáris are one with the Rinds In origin the Píuzhes are Rinds they were with Mir Chakír The Golos Gopíngs and Dasitís are outside the Rind circle (dist) The other very numerous Baloches are all included in the Rinds Distinguished for wealth among the Gorgzes are those in the country of Tíali The Nols and Korús are mixed together they are one with the Rinds The Rinds settle in Shorán the Lasáris in Gindávi This is our foot print and track this is the Baloch record For thirty years we are engaged in battle this is the Baloch struggle

In the time of Shairak and Shalá'd Chakír was chief of the whole Forty thousand come at the Mir's call all descendants of one ancestor All with armour upon their forearms all with bows and quivers with silk scarves and overcoats and red boots on their feet with silver knives in their daggers and golden rings on their hands There were Bakr and Gwá'irín and Wámen and the gold scattering Nod/bandagh Of the Píuzhes was Jaro venomous in reply and Halde his brother by religion There were Pheroz Bijar Rehan and Miran the swordsmen of the Rinds There were Sohba Mihan Ali Jám Ishak and Alan Harbat Han and Bivaragh of the Rinds and Mir Hassan with Brá'dun

It is the poet that composes the songs and Mir Jalál Khan comprehends them

II

Poems relating to Mir Chákar

Mir Chakar is the great legendary hero of the Rind Baloches. He is represented as having led them into the countries they now occupy from Makrán, and as having founded a kingdom with its capital Sibi (Sibi). He waged war with the Turks under Humáu Chughattá. On the civil war between the Rinds and Lasháris breaking out, the Turks under their leader Zunu joined the Rinds, and the Lasháris were defeated. The Turks seized the Lashari women, but released them on the expostulation of Chákar, who said that Baloches would be disgraced by being accomplices in such a deed. At one time Chakar was a prisoner to Humáu, who called him up and asked him "What is the best of all weapons?" Chákar replied, "Anything that a man can lay hold of in a fight." The king then had Chákar brought unarmed into a narrow street, and a savage elephant turned loose at the other end. As it rushed upon Chakar, he caught up a dog that was lying in the road, and threw it in the elephant's face with such violence that it turned and fled. Chákar is said to have founded the old fort at Sibi, which he ultimately abandoned at the end of the civil war on his way to the Panjab. His name has been given to several places in Balochistan, among them Chakar mári 'Chakar's upper storey,' a hill near Sangeila in the Bugti country, from which he is said to have taken his last look back at Sibi. This is a physical impossibility, but Chákar was a 'godlike man' (*Hudháí mard*), and could do things which the present generation is not capable of. Another place, named after him, is Chakar Tankh 'Chakar's defile' in the Marri country.

It is difficult to say how far any part of Chakar's adventures are historical. Baloches began to arrive at Multán and the neighbourhood from Makrán in the time of Husáin Langa, towards the end of the 15th century (Briggs' *Ferishtá*, Vol IV, p 388). Soon afterwards came one whose name is first literated by Briggs Meer Jakur Zund, which should probably be Mir Chakar Rind. He obtained a *jágir* in Uchh from Jám Bayazid (Ib p 396).

Thus Mir Chákar is said to have come from Solypur, but I have not been able to discover this place. This was about 1520 A D. About the same time we find Baloches in the Panjab as far north as Babrah and Khushab on the Jehlam (Erskine's *Baber*, p 256).

This irruption of Baloches into the Panjab was probably caused by the pressure on them of the Turks or *Mughals* who were then under the *Arghuns* invading Kachhi and Sindh. Sháh Beg son of Zulmun Beg *Arghun*, took Sibi first in A D 1479 and a second time about A D 1511. This occupation may have been the cause of Chákar's emigration. Sháh

Beg made Sibi his capital for some time, and it is probable that he and not Chákar really built the old fort there (Erskine's Baber and Humáyun Ed 1864, Vol I, pp 312 347, 318) There is no record of any collision between Humayun and the Baloches except during his flight in A D 1543, when he seems to have been plundered by them in the Bolan Pass (Baber and Humáyun, Vol II p 260) and again fell in with them between Kan Jahar and Sistán (p 271) This is perhaps sufficient for the introduction of his name into the legends Zunu, the Turk leader, perhaps stands for Zulnú Beg in whose name Shah Beg fought

The Quarrel of Mir Chakar and Gwaharám

[This poem also seems from its language to be an old one It describes the causes of the division between the Rinds and Lasháris the two sections into one of which all true Baloches fall The Rinds were under Chákar, the Lasháris under Gwaharám Finally Chákar in disgust emigrated to the Panjab, and settled at Satgbar in the Lahore District, where he died and is said to be buried]

Kilati Havir gushi Siri Rind Ghulam Bolak gushi Chákar Gwaharám
Kerikután gushi Gohar bautiya khardo gál gushi phílaven
sí sal jaug gushi

Yad khānan nāme Ilah
man awwal sir nāraghan
Hudar o phusht o phrudāh
sir huzarte alāh zamān
Biyā lorī go sirwāha
sir manī guftārgān
Bar gwara belān dilegā
no silāti bradhārān
Mangel ā Rinda pha Dompur
kech baghe Makurān
Mastaren logh Domki en
man Baloch meravan
Rind Lashāri āwara
tran bastha j ha wadhān
'Biyāeth shedā bilāq in
bilun girāfen ulkhan
Jo mitāfā bi katu
bahr khānu bi pha wadhān

Chakurá dir zanaghena
 gwash bi durren Gobará
 'Bíras o Soran jóá
 kaehrakí phalá i,
 He muuna biga bieharén,
 mind be andén shafí '
 Rosh azh Gwaharám shaharó
 rafthir/ant kharda eharán
 Barag/en boran ziwarant
 pha shakár o sulthán
 Hir khushthirant justaghiya
 phir wathí láf serilán
 Ráj bund úthant hazarí
 azh du dema zimeha
 Kahrava thekan khawathirant
 pha badhen kudaraglan
 'Shin gura Gwalaram thegha
 'shan gurá Mir Chakura
 Phirven si sal jang ath
 Gohara hur íl adhá
 Sar galoi báithirghinti
 nesh rikthirant azh dafa
 Mara di ekhawá di ishtha
 pha Hudhai ásurá
 Gudá Sultane Balochá
 ehl khutka bi pha wathán
 Chakur azh brítí gasura
 Gwastha Satten Gharan

Translation

Kilatí son of Habib says to the lofty Ghulam Bolak Rinds he says ;
 about the quarrel between Chakar and Gwaharam he says of the refuge
 taking of Gohar in few words he says of full thirty years war he says, as
 follows

First I remember the name of God my morning star of old, lord,
 and support and protector to the most illustrious prophet

Come minstrel at early morn learn my sayings and carry them to the
 friends of my heart, and the assembly of my brethren

The bold Rinds came to Bompur, to kech and fertile Makran, the
 greatest family was the Dombi in the Baloch assemblies

The Rinds and Lasháris met together, they took counsel among

themselves "Come, let us march hence, let us leave these wildspread lands. Let us conquer streams and dry lands, and deal them out among ourselves. Let us take no count of rule or ruler."

They came to their own homes. The chiefs (turban wearers) ordered their slaves to saddle their young mares. "Loose the slender chestnut (mares) from their stalls, saddle the numerous fillies steeds worth nine thousand each. Let us bring in herds of camels from round about, from the mouth of the torrent of Nali." The men called to the women "Come down from Chaju, take out your wrappings and bed carpets and red blankets, pillows, and spotted rugs, and many coloured bedstead moulded cups in abundance, and Makrani drinking vessels. Chákar will not stay in this country, he will go to his own far land."

The Rinds clothed their bodies in overcoats and turbans, with red boots on their feet. The Rinds were distinguished for hospitality.

They called together Dhadar and Seri, in Jhal and the mouth of the Nílah, Hab, Phab, Moh and Mall in the mouth of the Nali torrent. They stayed at the city of Gaj in the land of Maragh. The tigers of men assembled Sangar and the Sulaiman mountains, the rulers of Sang and Mundáhi became payers of tribute to our chief.

In the boundaries of fertile Kachhi, in Dhar and Bhanar. There was generous Bijar with his scimitar, and the leader Sulaimán with his sword.

Gohar came for refuge with the Nawab Chákar, saying "Show me a place for my cattle, and herds of camels." The far seeing Chakar said to the fair Gohar "Go to the streams of Shorau in the direction of Kachrak. There stay at ease with your herds of camels, and have no anxiety by night."

One day some madmen went forth from Gwaharám's city, they were mounted on fine chestnut (mares) for the sake of hunting and exercise.

They killed a pair of young camels (of Gohar's) to fill their bellies withal.

The chief fell into a great rage (lit. rage of a thousand), on both sides damage was done. A curse falls upon the wicked upon the doers of evil. On this side was Gwaharam with his sword on that side Mir Chakar. For full thirty years war continued about these young camels of Gohar's. All the excellent youths have been slain the teeth have dropped from their mouths, and God's mercy has spared us only. Then the Baloch rulers made peace among themselves, and Chakar on account of this feud among brethren passed away to Satghar.

Chakar's denunciation of his foes on leaving Sibi

Chakar Shahak gushí sarí Rind Bádsháh gushí án rosh kí Seví
khúli kharde gál gushí Gwaharámár phasave dáfh gushí

Bilán mar lawáshen Seví
Gauren sadhaní margávi
Jáme Nindavá bhayyá
Sai roshan Baharám neghá
Sí sál uvt o uzhmára
Ján jebharán jangiyá
Tí egk azh balgavá honena
Cl otán cho lamándi boghán
Julkhán na nishant lárena
Warnáyán du mandilená
Lad ma qeraván na rusti aut
Misk ma barútán na m ishthant
Wí rd dumbaghán mesháni
Karwáli sí aráb sharr joshant
Shábán pha nishán yakhe nest
Drustán wárhaghán hindíyan
Shartán dathag'an shímenán
Bachakí lawar bányiyá
G val arám mughzen Gandáviyá
S íg'e ma zirib pí renti a
Mácl iya lawáshtha lanjuth
Ah o Wahi druh dá án
Yaki kulata b ronon
Hagh kávali Turkanán
Rind bárag'en boranán
Gwahará n azh dude hai de bí
De Goi bí ne Ga dá agk

Translation :

kar son of Sí a hak says the exalted Ruler of the Ríds says on the day he leaves Sibi these few words he says in reply to Gwaharám he says (as follows)

I will leave man devouring Seví curses on my infidel foes! For three days shall the Jám Nindo from his oven (distribute bread) in honour of Dibrám (slain). For thirty years for ever shall there be war with these g gant o men nor shall my sword be clean from stains of blood. I will bend it like jointed sugarcane, so that through crookedness it will not go into the sheath.

The distinguished (lit two turbaned) youths do not rise up to sport among the houses, they rub no scent on their moustaches, but they eat fat tailed sheep and boil strong liquor in their stills. There is not one of them with signs of a ruler about him. They have eaten all their weapons, they have gambled away their heads: they have children & sticks in their hands. Let Gwaharam stay in dusty Gandava, a stone thrown into a well. Machi has drunk blood, Ali and Wali are traitors. The rebels' fort has been surrounded, and reduced to earth by the tyrannous Turks and the Rind's on highbred mares (chestnuts). Gwaharam (will be expelled) from both places, (and possess) neither a grave nor Gandava.

III

Dosten and Shuren

The legend on which the following poem is based is as follows.

During the war between Mir Chakar the Rind leader and Humayun Chughatta king of the Turks (i.e. the Badshah Humayun), Chakar was forced to consent to give up some Rind maidens to Humayun, but actually sent instead young men in disguise. On this being discovered, they were ordered to be kept in perpetual imprisonment in the fort of Harrand. Among these prisoners was Dosten. He had been engaged to marry his cousin Shuren, who remained faithful to him during his many years in imprisonment. At last her parents said that she must no longer remain unmarried, no hope being left of Dosten's return, so they found for her another husband, also named Dosten. (This is alluded to in line 98, where she says 'Not this Dosten but the old one') Him she long refused to marry but at last yielded to the pressure put on her, and arrangements were made for the ceremony. Meanwhile Dosten in prison at Harrand had succeeded in gaining the favour of the Mughal or Turk Governor of the fort, and some liberty was allowed him. His mare had died, but had first borne a fine colt which had grown up and which Dosten was allowed to keep. One day games and races were going on and Dosten asked and obtained leave to join in the race. Mounting his horse, he said good bye to the Governor, turned its head towards the Chachar Pass and went off at full speed. Several pursuers followed him but no horse had the endurance of his chestnut. At intervals along the rocky pass they stumbled and fell and these spots bear the horses' names to the present day. At last he was left alone having wearied out all his pursuers, and travelled homewards. On nearing his tribe he overtook a minstrel (Dom or Ion). He asked him the news, and where he was going. The minstrel told him of the impending

ing marriage of Shiren, and said that he was on his way to sing at the wedding. Dosten then told his story and prevailed on the minstrel to change clothes with him. Thus disguised, he made his way into the assembly with the other minstrels, and sang the poem which follows, bringing in the substance of a message he had received in captivity from Shiren. He was immediately recognized by Shiren, who declared that she would marry him and no other, and they were happily married then and there.

In the poem Dosten first begins by saying how his mare could not live in the heat of the plains, and then passes on to say how a *Khorasan* merchant brought him down Shiren's message, which constitutes the remainder of the poem. It begins with an animated description of a *Nowadic* Baluch tribe in the hills moving to fresh pastures after rain, and then turns to Shiren weeping in her little hut for her lost lover. Her companions try to console her, but she will not be consoled, since he is in captivity. She then describes how when she wanders over the hills with the other Baluch women, according to their custom, she always picks a flower for her lover's sake, and ends with a prayer for his safe return home again.

Lines 40-44 seem to be an interpolation. They have no connexion with the subject matter of the poem.

- Zangi mani badero
 Gwaharam mani jam o bel
 Whantkar Shihane Si shajo
 Saughan phathu risl iná
 5 Noñhi ałłthaghan masina
 Sigħen gor khushen sy shará
 Afa na wárth Bah negħa
 Kikh o Karj lan Sindegħ in
 I oñ bishran Dashtegħan
 10 Loñ wadh maháten y th in
 Phitołł dafa m i th Lorin
 Dori phur k unáren ata
 Suti p l un khaw in
 Whawa kalra nelan
 15 Marwan jawan zis renán
 Mirde azh Hui is in ałłthar
 I eglár el alu o humloen
 Bār ro llanani gonath
 Hurjūn mri Hen bhingāni
 20 Sarl ir Kai dal ari miskant
 Phaijham gon athi Rindani

- 65 Phursant f dila o balá
 'Pharche khunulit khordema
 Suhren man makh o niláná
 Brikh thal bambaven dazzena'
 Gregk bítá, janán telank dátá
- 70 'Dir bítá, o janan jawan o ná
 Dir bítá o janan, dir ninde
 Dilan khunul o lhor dema
 Suhrán man malá o nílá bint
 Brikh o bambaven dāzen bant
- 75 Dost shume phak ir nen
 Áamir kí jána dozváha
 Suhra rea darkára
 Dítá harraghen bíd dúyán
 Turkán azh hareb gwázenthá
- 80 Ma zír joshen Arandá shibra
 Sunjen isp tál alen láfá'
 Dung bant janikh Rindá u
 Malání phad/á shef ban
 Kháyant kharqazí krámaná
- 85 Nel/en-niyaten gwandáná
 Maurán azh kurmán sindáná
 Phaťán gwárag/í lalphulan
 Nem jamaven jigá jant
 Nem khunul o sir hosl án
- 90 Nem pha sammāen khauliyá
 Yakhe phia maní niyatá
 Chúho ma wálhí musht khañ'
 Bā phusl t azh baśhán jaurená
 Shúth daz goh ir jodiyá
- 95 Dastán pl r Hu lhá burzaro
 'Alláh kí biyár Malik Dostená
 Sauten sammāen kí auliyá
 Esli yá ná, hawán oh yá
 Hor pha lammaghāen sheryán
- 100 Baro mizlān direná
 Bivár wāzhá amīrená
 Nin l o nyádá pl itá o mātānā
 Dīmā al akhalen brāťānā
 Rozi tá Mal k Dostená
- 105 Didār khaśha rozi tá.

good Away! sit far off! Let my face and earrings be uncleaned, my red and blue clothes unwashed my locks tangled and dusty, I do not want you for friends He who was the friend of my heart, for whose sake I should adorn myself, I saw carried off from his native land by evil cursed Turks shut up in the wealthy city of Harraud within an empty stable

The daughters of the Rinds form a band (and wander) following in the track of the showers The vultures come croaking invoking good fortune Breaking the Maru flowers from their stems, and plucking the red garish flowers, some place them in their bodices and breasts some in their earrings, lower and upper, and some (keep them) for their true love's sake Pluck one for my good luck, and keep it in your closed hand, and secretly from my bitter foes my own sister and love says with hands raised up to God 'May God bring back Malik Dosten according to his true promise not this one but the old one Swiftly, tiger like chestnut mare bear him southwards, come by long stages bring home my noble lord to dwell with his father and mother and the assembly of his beloved brethren May Malik Dosten appear, may he appear to my sight

NOTES ON THE TEXT

The text of this poem is taken from two versions, one recited by a Shambani the other by a Marri There are some variations which are noted below the Shambani version being marked (a) the Marri version (b) The Shambani version is the base of the text A fragment marked (c) from a Garclani Domani implies a line or two

Lines 10 and 15 are supplied from (c)

Line 11 is only found in (b) and (c)

Line 18 For *rod/ri* and (b) reads *mehlarani* 'pieces

Line 27 *Larzant* is from (b) (i) reads *daifalant*

Line 32 For *banukhan* (b) reads *godiyi* with the same meaning

Lines 40—44 appear to be interpolated They only occur in (a) which contains several passages not in the other version

Lines 46—48 are from (b) The whole passage from line 45 to line 57 is almost identical with one in the poem of Laili and Majnun Lines 56 and 57 are from (b)

(a) reads 'I lullen zan sara er kl ant

Gindi zhi with o goi afi

Line 62 is from (b) (a) reads *Hirti jedim el id o chyir*

Line 68 For *dizeni* (b) reads *be zruk* in unornamented

Line 69 For *grogg luth* weeps (b) reads *zahr girth* 'is angry

Line 75 is from (b)

Line 77 (b) reads 'Subríní rár rakhi'

Line 79 from (b) (a) reads

Turkán mughalán giptha.

Between lines 72 and 80 (b) inserts

Ganjen ispahán phár Mítha

the meaning of which is not clear Also after l 81 (b) inserts,

Bál'ta mir janeghá khushtha

Dast o ispahána bołłtha,

which is equally unintelligible

Line 99 For pl a 'towards' (b) reads phalay 'direction'

Line 100 From (b) (a) reads *

Khosarí dehan dirci a

'Swiftly to his distant country'

IV

The Rise of the War between the Rinds and Lasharis

[This poem is another fragment of the Chákar cycle, giving an account of the spoiling of Gohar's camels by the Lasharis and Chákars vow of revenge. The episode of the refugee lizard is quoted by one of the characters as an illustration of the extreme Baloch doctrine of hospitality. Rihan and Járo the Rind warriors mentioned were sister's sons to Chakar. Doda who is mentioned at the end is Dodá Gorgez, celebrated for the revenge he took for the spoiling of Sammí's cattle.]

Nołh Bahrám gushí jaren Rashikani Baloch gushí imar Bulmat
Kalmat karakutan gushí baghár báutián gushí

Whazh gushen Lori biyar wathí shaghár

Ma sara charen bairame pl ag'ár

Jawan mard datara gure dadha

Zi azh Sanníá gıyáfená

Laditha durren Gohara shodhá

Alłthagha báuti gwara Mira

Chakurá shira zi gawar zi a

Gohara durrená hawar dattha

* Bagavo Milaha avan danen

Go ma Lashari jherave manen

Gohara lade sar jamagh dáshttha

Dasta Gohar man Kacharak nyásttha

Raptthagant Shoraná phare saia
 Chakur i Miri baudane shabrá
 ' Ma tháshun dan baghchaen Gaja
 Gohar dáchi ma beghaven dñzent
 Maigha shir dan náfaghán shanzant '
 Chakura phurs' zzh Malaven jata,
 ' Zith khan jat de manán balá,
 Cho khuf' i l hai go Gohara málá ' '
 Cho jawab dat' a Melaven jata
 ' Althagha Lasbári hame elindri
 Khushthaghá bir cho klenigha mardí
 Chham jat' a durgoshen Maheriya
 ' Jat, hame gála bile sheriya
 Phuuren Lind ma deravan druál ant
 Dáchi pha l irán hardame záhant ' '
 Badk burtha Rehíná Nawavená
 Phuzh Jarivá jur jawavena
 " Má phara durren Gohará hirán
 Havbará shamálo janun shirán
 Shirt khannun hrisi chotavá birán '
 Bógar Jatoi jawab dat' a
 ' Bi l l u án durren Gohara Sammu
 Hota pha búutín niyath khamí
 Shih Hussain cheravá rosha
 Bibari pi esha nishit i ma logha
 Dar shutha baghár azha gada
 Choravan rigá bokhiti a pi i diní (or pha randa)
 Gur khán iní dan med' ira log' i
 Demí dar khaptha mardumo jawanen
 Sharr kaláneh ant cho d ishtag' en shira
 Dholant osbíshe karaiyan
 Khamal á minnate kl ut' a i bazen
 ' Choravan bíghar ti maní shámen
 I katar mári i bar wat' í námen
 Na jánen j rhejaven jat' a
 kashán bígh' a khushit' a pl a latán
 Od' niya log' i Sammavén sálo
 Dast kauliya pi yat' i danli
 Agá phara baghará na ro láí
 Na i t' ai bhen ti o maní bí i
 Hot n irani darí állit' a
 Suri a i ha dema jan ub l' íha

'No Amul main, no Amul-máin'
 Yarbare boshit, gal mayá goná
 Man phará bág'hara kharán choná
 An díghár shahmí bítá azh honá
 Shingura shást slángurá phanjáh
 Drust phá bág'hara bítaghí yag jáh
 Omará nashke ishthá phá kaula
 Hon gue Bálácha phara honá
 Súrúh Dodá phara gokhan

Translation

Nodh son of Bahrám sings to the fierce Rashkání Baloches he sings of the war between the Bulmats and Kalmats, of the lizard becoming a refugee he sings

Sweet singing minstrel bring your guitar, bind a large pagri on your head, let the good man receive gifts from the generous

Yesterday thence out of fertile Sanní, marched the fair Gohar she came for shelter to the Mir, to Chakar ever-victorious with the sword. Then spake fair Gohar "The Lasháris are set on quarrelling with me, they let not my camels remain in the Músh pass"

He collected all Gohar's camp and goods and placed her in the valley of Kacharak. Then they (i.e. the Lasháris) came wandering to Shorán, to a town under Mir Chakar's rule (saying), "We will gallop (our mares) to grove encircle! Gáj, let Gohar's female camels mourn for their young in the evening, let the milk from their (unmilked) udders drip down to their navels"

Chakar asked Mela the camel-herd, "Quick, camel-herd give me tidings. Who dealt thus with Gohar's cattle?" The camel-herd Mela thus replied "The Lasháris came down here in wrath, they slew the young camels as if with the anger of men. Gohar the fair camel owner hunted to me to be silent about it, saying 'Herdsman, keep this matter quiet, let the true Rinds remain in peace, the female camels daily bear more young ones'"

Then Rehan the Nawáb became angry, and Járo the Pluzh bitter in reply "In exchange for fair Gohar's young camels we will take a seven-fold revenge with our swords, we will grapple with heads and hair and turbans" And Bágar Ja'ol answered and said, "Where are the fair Gohar and Sammi (her sister)? When was a hero wanting to his refugees? As in Sháh Hussain's day of trouble, Bibari sat in front of her house

A lizard dropped out of a dwarf palm, and the boys pursued it, chasing it into the chief's house. Then the good woman came out in front to meet

them wearing beautiful ivory bracelets white as fresh drawn milk slipped on over her soft arms. She entreated and implored them saying, 'Boys, leave the lizard alone, it is my refugee. Do so much for me, for your own honours sake.'

The boys, ignorant and boorish camel herds killed the lizard with sticks. Her husband and lord was not there. She sent a complaint to him by letter, saying 'If you do not go and fight on account of this lizard I am your sister and you are my brother!' Not returned to his home, and the hero thus answered back 'Hear Amul main! hear Amul main,' stay where you are, do not speak.

I will act in such a way about this lizard that the ground will be filled with blood, and corpses lying sixty on one side and fifty on the other, all collected into one place for the lizard's sake as when Omar was released on his own promise, as when Bálách took his revenge for blood, or the hero Doda for the cattle.

V

The Competition between the Poets Sobha and Gahi

Part I. Sobha addresses Gáhi on the question of the Laghári refugees with Jawának and trants his tribe on their modern origin.

[These four poems constitute a complete specimen of a kind of exercise not uncommon among Baluch poets. Sobha a Khosa and Gáhi a Laghári draw comparisons between their tribes and chiefs challenging each other's claim to have come in with the original settlers under Mir Chákar and taunting each other with failing in the exercise of the cardinal Baluch virtue hospitality to refugees. Relates the Dom minstrel is commission by each poet to learn the words of his song and to carry it back and recite it in the assembly of the hostile tribe. The Lagháris and Khosas are old enemies and their hostility still smoulders after thirty years of British rule.]

Sobha Theghá Alí gushí Jarwáren Baloch gushí Khosagh Kaloi karáki ja gushí Laghári báutí na : kl arde gál gushí

Wl azh gush en Ilalana shadháháni shághá bare

Maia salám í l : sháiren Gáhi ya diyo

Nis tli o drog'aní zawaná wasl khane

E val l : sera go maná : chaohi on tula ?

Bh ichari Dil'n k lat nam gire

Nih manen bira ra wálár káris diyo

Jawának ur lá n rag' ra roshe khafe

Al in el'ar háthi raghásá chít ártthaghe
 Sber chápulí azh Khargá thalá gure
 Go manán briz bí, zamíná jílá lahe
 Phesh guqá main sulaváni depúthavo
 Agá tharí wahm bí zaríná jír khano
 Dav-charen zahmání ná-washen jílá ruz
 'Shingura 'shángur lishkarán dem-o-dem khushe
 Zahranez mardán nodh-dili kerísá jathe,
 Jawának upláni law íren goshán khafi
 Har-chyár demá ghoraváni díto rudhí
 Cho tharí beshbáni dafáni gonál hushí
 Nodhí berína beglavá biyáyan thánahí
 Biyá, O Lashári, azh gwareyá dar-khapthaghe?
 Qude Zenuwá ghoravá roshí gír athe
 Saílá Míren Chákurá phaurbán ruthaghe
 Rind nar-borán azh zamíná resiothaghe
 Khushtaghá Rámen damámo charentthaghe
 Dai manán nashkán tho kishán roshí khard bíthaghe,
 Bakar O Rámeni kishán ladá gon athe?
 Ghoravo uplán phelátho Turkáni rukh ath
 Doshí ma Jhalá Turk ghoráyán grandaghá
 An demá Qandávagh Hudhá main dem bíthaghá
 Turkán shád kámá Rind 'shamedhí zahr gupthaghant
 Hon azh chaumáni chimáká dar-khapthaghant
 Gwashtha Nayáníyá 'Main hudhábund go-khapthaghant.'
 Lajavo, Shoráni dhaníyán grán lishthaghant
 Byar, Phuzh, Chákar Shabdhár állthaghant
 Allín o Miskáni Sahák Mádín athant
 Bagavo layáni sirá katár dáthaghant
 Asp go sonáen zaríyá bishkátthaghant
 Rind azh nokh zenen bisháná er-khapthaghant
 Piyádāghá Rind azh talhét Shoráná állthaghant
 Thorave Rindára oli Lashári war adh
 Mír go Phulá azh Kawará drikhenthaghant.
 Whazh ghushen Itlán shádhaháni sbaghár bizír
 Mard phá bátún choshaut, sardáre mani
 Gáhuwar o Háneen Sáhíbína jág sahí
 Gwar Nawav Hín kúk burtha bázen barí
 Gorisháníyá sáingat o Káhan Marri
 Burza go Sommenzáyá brádhargarí
 Álltha gwar Haneen Jawánaká bátún tharí
 'Khosaghán, kú man ney-ín Laghári khadhí'
 Go má chyár salá nishthaghá báutí shariálá

Bāndave khohen nashikato bap̄t phushtā guz
 Manik loḡha bar khase omedha durah
 Manik k̄aṭo bibisht jo sva
 Gu le samma kotai pahrae phadha
 Do Balochani alkhthajhant wakyaī sarā
 Do shafan biṭṭa gwar thei khānen Meṭhira
 Chihm anziyan rapthayant grihani phadh
 Dobaba dathen mar! have, paidaish khuthen
 Layi banukhān phar watl i sl ana l ashkathen
 Doda thei namuz man jhana mashbar athen
 Guda drāhiye basthāī go Hānen Shākala
 Tūmā gwadhenthā wā ganjen Bīkarā
 Jawanik phauzbanī sira Gaji barbar
 Shih mīriya gonclhī go sheren Haidar
 Nī ki ālhtl a dan Siri Mithawana
 Niyāmgāhī Zihar mān sl arlkhān har do sara
 Jahl burziya hek bya resintha jaru
 Duna reb i er kl rfi jīhiya bunā
 Sī er ki gwamesh phrushī loḡhiyā dar
 Banz ki simurg̃h jhātth mā līnā sira
 Hānen Arziya grānkh be ambraya jatl
 Khosarg̃ha nūl bastha gūlag̃ha kuyha khuthā
 Lay whāntkaran phūl athī simurg̃h in burtha
 Ispir o sarzen nezarg̃hān Bashikya sūh khutha
 Hānen Dīsl al mardiyā beid tī arathā
 Shai phūṭṭa ashk en ki shawar paida kl nthā
 Har do ur l in nyanag̃ha sīmi suhr khuthā
 Dod i Hānen J i vanakar zithen bar kl ōthā

Translation

Sobl a son of Thegh Ali sings to the Jarwar Baloches he sings of
 the fight between the Khosas and Kalois he sings of the Lagliri refugees
 he sings as follows

Sweet singing Pelān take away your guitar from the assembly give
 my salutation to the poet Gāhī (-singing) Sit down and make clear your
 tongue from falsehoods How can you weigh single *seers* against *mannā*
 You mention the forts of Bān-hari and Dīlan you are placing mine around
 weights upon yourself In the face of Jawanik's armies you will fall in a
 day, beneath that elephant's foot you will be crushed beneath its blow
 you will pass away from the valley of Kharr Make peace with me that
 your land and place may remain to you before you are again terrified by

Doda your chief became celebrated in the world ! Fhoñ he made an agree-
ment with Shakal Khan, and made them pass on to Tumi and wealthy
Bakar

The helper of Jawának's armies is the Pír Gají Barbar The saint
accompanies us riding on a swift camel, with the lion like Ali Now that
we are come into the Sirí and Mitháwan (names of torrents on the Deráját
frontier) Zihár is the arbitrator between the parties on both sides Up
and down did the two bulls pursue each other (*heh-bya* a Punjabi
phrase) Let us deceive them that they may descend to a lower place
Just as a tiger strikes down a buffalo outside its hedge, or as a Simurgá
strikes a hawk on the plain, so did the K'án call Arzí and his compa-
nions Flc Khosas shod their horses, the troop made a rattling Your
chiefs were ashamed as when the Simurgá carries off an elephant
With shields and grey spears Bashkyá made a shade Dúslád K'án
heroically encompassed them about, honour to the father who bore you !
Between the two armies they made their graves red Doda then quickly
made peace with Jawanák K'han

Part II — *Gál's replies praising bravery and taunting Sobhá with being a
coward, and not a true Hind*

Gáhl Gorish gush : Kaloi gushi Sobhá phasve dufh gushi

Whazh gush en Relín sl : //i úní shag' í biyar
Kaunsh báí gavá gwar maní báladhá bidár
Cl ai ibaro sak ju málgi díla g'am guzír
Jangi katára díl machánde jawánán bisar
Nishtl ag'e extá wí ash nish ná nu íh fawár
Azh waliyání khasl tí y/e rand o kissiwán
Hair phadhá ráj í an rosh ant jang syal en sl af ant
Jang pl í dhá mard o mirkl av : jawan rosh nayant
Gáhwaren í ndí bingaren hotán charant
Dhauraven kotáni sawá la zel í hinant
Cl ai dean warná pl a daf í gor in janant
Jangro nu ja bi pl ad : pal ná íh girant
B ngaren hotai : ríghámá amt ráh nayant
Azh pha // : gu lá nishtho amso // warant
Go doen drátín sir o záná janant
Jangáni dahká har el yar kl audán pl irant
Gwadilen mar go g : íghá goriyá trabant
Ashikáni káren medhá : í ravant

the heart with battle array, praise heroes! Thou hast sat in the assembly with an ever sweet song of praise, and from our forefathers hast drawn forth our tracks and legends

After greeting The chief is the day, battle is black night, after a battle for men and horses there is no blessed day The glittering weapons devour youthful warriors, and make populous forts empty of display Some youths boast with their mouths, "We will be bold in the fight but afterwards they turn their backs and are not in the company of the storm cloud of young heroes And afterwards they sit and lament and strike their heads and thighs with both hands

At war's alarm they wander to all the four quarters Cowardly men flee like wild asses, at mere sight (of a foe) The business of strong men is to go to the battle field they give their hearts a push off (from the shore) in the boat of confidence they clothe their bright bodies in helmets and armour they drain cups of fiery spirits, with burning white brands they fall upon the crowds they wield their glittering blades to their own fame, with their own Lord and Chief they become like a sweet odour

Sweet singing Relas take away your guitar of rejoicings, give my greeting to the poet Sobha, and say 'Examine the tracks of our Chiefs and see who was at Bompur Know in your heart that you are not whole brother to the Khosas A venal awardee of victory, you will be burnt with wood Wretched man! They know that you have past a hundred years, that you are either a fool or have abandoned your home And in that you cast scorn at me regarding Baku and Kanan, when was it that you became a Hind or a Lasi Ari?

For you were lost in the waves of the rivers flood you were Mir Chakr's attendant for your (daily) evening food while we, like mighty Rindas, sought for glory and every day weighed our single seers against mountains I will explain things to your elephant's brain Come into the battle field and becoming a Samurgh I will strike you down with my talons as in Sā'in (the rains) the torrent sweeps away the men of Aro You bled on the new and fine pigri of other men you are gasping in death, when can you live any pleasure? You have cast away honour and made yourself a friend of worthless life know in your heart that at last death will not spare you There was disgrace on your head in the matter of Wodā Meles and Maclis are not fit companions for Nanzih You are excluded from home and food with Khosas and Rindas For how did the true Rindas act with regard to refugees? How did Mir Chakr act with regard to Golar's young camels and about Sammis' cattle, how acted Dola with the sword? when, like a tiger on the mountain tops, sword in hand, he gave up his life to protect the cattle of the poor

Rinde Dl aqará sarína er khirpthaghant
 Lashar pha Gandavagh saríerá bithaghant
 Jahlkín Loi tho khirían joán bahr athe ?
 Gund ' nawán Gábi tho radhiya gon khirpthaghe
 Arna Hárin basthaghén baldán gon athe
 Tho hawán roshe be mayuri állthaghe
 Sáhíb rosh zurthaghen, zaráu arthaghe
 Sherá mán dátha pha do handa khard bithaghé
 Zindagh o druahá mán dig/árá sar bithaghé
 Phurse Gabiya tho chi mashífi zindaghe
 Wajthaghen murdíri tafállán go man gane?
 Tho go dah logha álltho baut bithaghé
 Han miriya pha barátan chári at/e
 Tuqak daste Umar Hán bashkáthag/e
 Man dila zán ká tho mazam shá mat nye
 Tho raj áhan-e án thar sultán sar ant
 Gwar man mirá álltho baut bithaghé
 Hir chyar khundán har hamu Rajan dithaghé
 Kumbhí gol/áni sha_l ana mára jane
 Khob phush buren, ambrani sifá khane
 Gwaslthay/ín gálan Gabi tho sal aral na be
 Medhírá rauda zir pl a Bompúrá kláyant
 Mánika balkí hon aro hyján riklthaghant
 Dan phadh o pheshi ched/ajhi naslik oshtat/aghant

Translation

Sohl a son of Tl'gh 'Ali sings, to the Jarwár Baloches he sings in answer to Gábi he sings

Every morning I remember the Creator's name my trust is in the service of God

Come my strel I elín with your beautiful legends play on your guitar chant the praises of the Baloches You have ever been a dweller with kúgs l í ls and Lasharís from the first have ever been your brethren

I who called the Lasháris Baloches am scorned by you know that the scorn will travel to the country of Panjur Attend then while I tell you the stories of Kach and Panjur We are those Linds who arose from Hahil and twice joined battle with the muleis Setting our faces to the rising sun we descended from the west we are Hamza's offspring the Prophet gave us victory Loading our strings of camels we pursued our war along the Ishroal Coming in this direction we fought again and by the might of the Merciful we passed on thence At the town of

1st time we rode with the Indians himself; In Jaghán we met with Sham-
u'd din Sháh

Then we rode rapidly down the Harín in sight. Higher Kech and Makran
we distributed, we divided the cities of Sústán by Khuráns (i.e. boys, a
boy representing a man's share). Henceforward we Baloches separated,
henceforward do you give me information about your track. The Rinds
were in Kech in what part of Kech did you settle? There were forty-
four elements with which camp were you? Now when marching on
we arrived at the present boundary, at Las Bela and Kalatí we separated,
and we settled in prosperity at Halb and Bírín. First the Nuhanís
descended by the Nali pass. The Jukánís came to the running water of
Gáí. The Chaváts descended from Kech by the Lak and Sílín passes.
The Rinds and Las'arís pitched on the irrigated lands of Narmakh. The
Rinds descended from the west to Dháqar, the Las'arís came from above
down to Gandíra. In Jálíkín and Lol what streams did you share in?
Look! Gáíhí, perhaps you were with us by mistake. Or perhaps when
Harín was defeated, you were among the captives. You came shamelessly
on that day, when, having robbed Salib of life (lit. day), you carried off
his wealth. Having attained the low lands you separated into two parties,
alive and well you lay down (hiding yourselves) on the ground. Ask (and
find out), O Gáíhí, in what disgrace you are living, will you compare with us
the dreams of sleeping men? You came with ten wives (lit. houses) and
became a refugee, you posted yourself on the look out for our Khan's
charities, you received a gun as a gift from the hand of Umír Khán,
know in your heart that you are not worthy of great honour. You are
their chief, and he is overlord of your chieftainship, for you came to our
chief and became a refugee and it was seen by all the chiefs in all four
directions. You taunt me about the cattle at Kumbhí? You are but a
cutter of plush on the hills. (The leaves of the plush or *Chenopods*
ritchierna are cut to make matting.) You extol servants (not chiefs).
My song is sung Gáíhí though you may not understand it. Take up the
tracks of the chiefs who came to Bompur. In Manik's village blood has
been shamefully shed and formerly and lately cairns have been erected in
memory of the slain.

IV—*Gáíhí's final answer, following up the Rind legend and taunting
Sobha with cowardice*

Gáíhí Gorísh gaslu Kaloreá Baloch gushí Sobhar phasave dásh
gushí

Biyá o Relín shádhábání
Shághházi charavání

Majlis jawanen sarāni
 Zar min guftar galan
 Bar gwar jung dosten syalan
 Bind bozh gūlan dāhena
 Pī asvān ۴۴r pha sarena
 Gondalān ۴۴ran manena
 Bar dan Sobhāen nighoshi
 Oh guftar u shamoshi
 Zurī randā phitukegha
 Bahr khant milka phithegha
 Chi gushān mān shairāra
 Dil harifen sugl ۴۴rara
 Khashi Rindani shaghāna
 Yād khañ olī jibāna
 Gosh sobhā māngihani
 Dāstāri e Khosyghāni
 Rind zurtho Makurāni
 Rind Lasbār dehāni
 Pind Līshāri āwana
 Rasthaghant azh Kech shabrá
 Akh/thighant Harin malāua
 Mulk mitafa girāna
 Brāth yāri bahr kbanāna
 Bit/ghun bahr khaman
 Mā ki Jatoi jagsar athun
 Sim joī j ha do athun
 Mull al alra nemagh athun
 I oz bahr j ha thir dirān
 Cl yarakhe ma Dī ādar at/ant
 Sermā ma Kī ānj ur athant
 Hānd mā P j deb athant
 F minī pera o ran l e
 Phuturen l indani l an l en
 Nam mā raja l buland en
 Agh. tharā. thar. na. jutha.
 Kl ۴۴sa go chāmān nā dītha
 Khatte kul ne gwar nīvāthen
 Gīwāh al ālu l kadā nīyatl en
 J. ۴۴vāni hī ۴۴an athant
 Har khiso al l l ar el osh ۴۴lart
 Man ۴۴hivān Sol ha káp kāte
 Ne pha rand perowate

Lashkírán Jáme ma khushtáí
 Shakula ber shamushte
 Mangehí shí ar phá hísav ant
 Gál phá uzhmár o kitáv ant
 Mijl e ma meravan bint
 Dín nighoshan nishthryghen sat
 Alkhthaghén baut kí kháiyant
 Gird sardarán gibená
 Dostant cho chhíman doená
 Azh bréhh brathan bingoená
 Sh a pha báután wathiyá
 Lajj nesl tha pha phadhíyá
 Bakhoen shwáí mangeho shán
 Kadh na khant chl o ma Balocl an
 Alkhthryghé lajjan wathiyá
 Khaslthrygh' ant gudr lavilán
 Mál madí go galumán
 Basth kharthant main vakílá
 Azh tháí kotí garhená
 Tháí mehdhíra dír zanryghena
 Dítka go elhaman doena
 Gosh Sobha o myází
 Esh maní guftar bízi
 Tho kí guftare kabítka
 Man dí phá goshán sunítka
 Tuj aka dānga ganítka
 Cl í ma shíná sar állthá ?
 Phurse sardára wathíyá
 Jíwanaká be ámilaká
 Bráhn al o bor go kharwáhn
 Dathryghen main Umara Hán
 Han Bríocl ána Níwava
 Nukarí bolátl a azh tí ana
 Dítka í oten Jíwanakára
 Í í oláthí oh br mndán
 Dítthaghe ó ut go kándán
 Kí oh pl ísh buran nil engán'
 Phísh pl ara kí oh í shryghán nest

Translation

Gahí, son of Gorish sings to tí e haloi Baloches in answer to Sobhá
 he sing_g

Come, O Relin, to the assembly, king and hero of song, In this assembly of young chiefs, take my speech and song, carry them to our war-loving foes With propriety utter these few (lit ten) words, answers given categorically, (head on head) They are arrows, of which a *ser* weighs a maund Take them to Sobha, that he may listen to them, and forget his former songs He will, he says, take up the track of our ancestors, he will distribute the paternal inheritance, what shall I say to the poet, to the cunning poet? Let him give up mocking at the Rinds and remember the former world Say, O brave Sobha you are the bard of the Khoas, you took up the track in Makran, the lands of the Rinds and Lasháris

The Rinds and Lasháris together set out from the city of Kech They marched upon Harin, taking the land of the country and dividing it among the brotherhood We divided it by bows (i.e. a share to every one armed with a khamán or bow) We and the Jatols were united At the border stream we separated into two parts, town and country we divided into halves, distributing our substance by arrow stems One fourth were in Dhádar, we got our satisfaction in Khanpur, our dwelling was in an irrigated country This is our track and trace, the abode of the true Rinds, a name exalted among chiefs If you do not believe it, no one has seen it with his eyes, there are no ancient documents forthcoming, there were no witnesses to attest it, but there are tales upon tales, every one says that so it was

I am right, Sobha you are blind and deaf, nor is your footprint to be found on the track Fear to speak of the victory of Jawanak, take your bribe quickly, for you are manifestly inventing falsehoods To tell the truth is the true custom, falsehood is a blot upon honour If you are ready with a song henceforth give your evidence, bring forth and show me your documents Come! desist from any further poems, let alope the Rinds of bygone days, and tell stories of the present times Surround yourself with men of understanding and lay to heart our traditions Sobha, you have past the time for leaping and flying, your youth is under your feet, bare are the branches of your Tuba tree You were carried away in battle with us, by the fury and force of our chief, you were broken ingloriously

You were defeated by brave men by the deeply-lating Chándyris, by our friends of the Rúnghin and Vidor torrents, by the mighty tigers of Sanghar Honour to the faithful hill-country, to the perfectly brave Muhammad Khán, jewel of the loyal Bozdárs with silken turbans and garments, dwelling with Umar Khan

A sure message I brought to our chief 'Those who have taken refuge with me, have ceased to be with you in war The Rúnghin, Kandor and

Vilor territories, from Sunghar to the Sirī torrent, the Band Bíz and Bikhār who were outside your chief's territories, have all come of their own accord and mount at the call of the *Laghāris*

Ask, O poet Sobha! reckon yourself up in your mind and call our chief 'Lord' If our chief has not washed your face, then you did not kill Lashkaran and Jam Have you forgotten the revenge taken for Shakul?

An account is kept of good poems their words are enduring and are written in books they are recited in the assembly and they remain firm in the (recollection of the) listeners Whenever refugees have come or shall come to worthy chiefs they are dearer to them than their two eyes or than young sons and brothers You, for those who take refuge with you, have not given up shameful conduct for the future Where is your great honour? No one does so among Baloches You brought your disgrace upon yourselves (by the way you acted towards the refugees) They displayed anger and rage

Their cattle and property had been seized by the enemy Our vakīl (demanded them) and brought them back bound from your fort! Your far seeing chief saw with both his eyes then! Listen Sobha and attend This is all my song The song that you sang I also have heard with my ears I have counted your gun barrels What honour is left to you? Ask your own chief, the unworthy Jawānak Velvet and chestnut mares and silk did our chief Umar Khān give him The Baloch Khāns and Chiefs unloosed their white mares from their stables and gave them to the valiant Jawānak!

Ask of your forefathers how refugees fared with the Pindls It is the phish cutters on the hilla that are the tigers There is no disgrace in cutting phish on the hilla

VI — *A love song*

(Said to be by Jām Durrak a Dombkī a celebrated poet who lived in the reign of Nasir Khān of Kalat in the last half of the eighteenth century He is said to have undergone great persecution from the Khān on account of his love for a lady of the Zāmana)

O Samin be-ī l uraā b hīd tiyo
 Azh lātīfā nēmaḡhā kī uyo
 Man gulā dema māl kh iṭhē doṣhā
 Barūmō āsī sar kī ullo mātō
 Dō azh brīlāh nē rajthāḡhān wāshl en
 Hīj mātān n omān jārānt ī āsīn
 Cl o kal irā ī ārāven ā-ān
 Bē karar ān mā u mīshāfī j āsān

Pha whashí o dost hulho ikláásán
 Zillatín ríh-áre de hó jání
 'Nah' na khuná? pha dost pharminá
 Cho isparán demján mani jáne
 Chábuk o cháwhm díd paik íne
 Kahé amulání girgíren názant
 Dadame gár-ant dadame káz-ant
 Nain dafá gir kí gál khánín roshen
 Nain manán kurzat mazál chosh en
 Pha dafá malhijá dí ján áyán
 Nishtho dúš go jawán rosho
 Wa hudhá mephán man díá shefi
 Er-khaffi dost azh thangaven thákhá
 Dístí rodhána cho chyárdahí mánán
 Maxaron bí cho Akbare Sháhín
 Gudá azh durr-chíren dafá phursán
 'O badhaslikání grán lahá íálen
 Mára tháí loghwáren saren saughán
 Irmirí gon-khaptón annágáhlí
 Phar tháí sáhlá sakalen nyádhdán
 Hon bahí ban pha sakalen Áhulkán '

Another Song by Jürí Durrah.

Doshí díl ravúhen jání
 Sirtáj o samand khádání
 Gwashthom pha dafí phanání
 O-á than machar haivání
 Gird-i áraván phirwání
 Chandi áshkánrú ziyání
 Kulfo phrushthaghán shakání
 Ishk o mamítha bakání
 Gwashthom keghadhen sázará
 Durhuno hazár názará
 Phulkand o shakar guptára
 O hál i fakíre esh an
 Zirde azh phirádhdán resh-an
 An lí málik dozhdár-an
 An azh munkarán bezár-an
 Jám jámaván kháksír-an
 Harzatá darud kar an

Slāhen kardagār āsār an

Gwafsho nem shafan nāl an

Translation

The rain that an asked for falls from Heaven comes from the direction of the beloved one Last I met a love face to face The lightning springs forth, it is my love that has awaked me The scent of her locks has sweetly seized me The pain of separation sharply stings me in the night watches, I spring up like the flame of kahur wood (*Prosopis spicigera*), I am with out rest in the midnight watches, for the sweetness of meeting with my love Give my body some breathing space from pain, I will not say 'No' to my loves command, my body is as a shield stretched forth Let my eyes be gladdened by the sight of my fair one, let the pain caused by my lady be a little appased, sometimes it disappears, sometimes it increases I cannot use my mouth to speak by day, I have no strength, she is so strong, to come to meet and speak to her

I sit and pry for that day 'O God, be merciful, and incline your heart to me' Let my love come down from her golden throne, let her come growing like the waxing moon on its fourteenth day, let her be in front of me, and I shall be king Akbar Then I shall ask from her pearly mouth 'O priceless ruby like the badkash fruit, make me your husband, bound by oath, my heart has been irrevocably taken possession of, I will live for the sake of your jewel like beauty, I will spend my blood for you, fairest of beings'

Second Song

Last night I saw my heart-enchancing love, the crown and ornament of women I spoke to her with my lips and said 'Do not behave foolishly, like the moth flying round a flame O bane of many lovers The locks of hesitation are burst open, I have obeyed the call of true love I said to my beautiful love, 'O fair one of a thousand wiles and sweet sugared speech, this poor wretch's state is this, his heart is galled with his complaints he who is a clerk and true friend is apart and averse from the avacious. The heart of Jam is covered with dust It remains but to say bism il lah in the divine presence to remember the King and Creator, and to pray through the cold midnight

Riddles Proverbs, &c

The Baloches are very fond of riddles, which are always in rhyme They are of a primitive type and generally defy solution The more far fetched they are, the more appreciated Those first given in by Ibrahim a Shimbāni who died about two years ago He was celebrated for his riddles as well as for more serious compositions

- 1 *Bujhárat* — Ya shai jawan ulkahá astí
 Duzhmanea resentha ish khishtha
 Báng hava pahre rah sará gwastha
 Go minnat merbân niyadh dastí
 E bujhárat Brahima bistha

Bozh Warná

Riddle — There was one good thing in the world, an enemy has pursued and turned it out. In the morning watch it passed along the road. Neither begging nor praying will bring it back again. Brahim composed this riddle.

Answer — Youth (The enemy is old age.)

- 2 *Bujhárat* — Hudhai kurzat o hárá
 Zamin nestath o digharí
 De khishthryghen khishára
 Hudhai kurzat o kara
 Sabz o phul bahara
 Pha phashagha di tayíra

Riddle — By God's might and power
 With neither ground nor soil
 Without a field being ploughed
 By God's might and power
 A green plant has flowered
 And now its fruit is ripening

Answer — This was composed on seeing an ear of corn growing on the beam across the mouth of a well.

- 3 *Bujharat* — Brahímá pairi gwashtbaghá gále
 Dithaghun chue rangá be hale
 Rangen kojha andaren lile

Bozh — Askhobe

Riddle — Last year Brahim said 'I saw something of an indescribable sort. Its appearance was foul, but there was bright red within.

Answer — A flint

- 4 *Bujhárat* — Ya shai jawan ulkahá yaka
 Go jherave jangán sahhare saka
 Har ki as ki áitk, jithi wathí chaká
 Man nî gin lán jagahé dhakkí
 Gosh danaha shára bozh wa hakka

Bozh — Chhath

Riddle — There is one good thing in the world, a thousand times attacked with disputes and quarrels, every one comes and throws it over

himself, yet I cannot see anywhere a sign of hurt Let the wise ear attend and guess it right.

Answer — A well

5 *Bugharat* — Ya drashke jorenthā pāken hudhāyī
Ma zamīn phushtā phā jinden rāzayā
Dund yāken f lumb en du iyā
Yake rālā bithā, yake sawāyā

God has planted a tree, of itself it has grown up on the face of the earth, the root is one, the branches two, one is dust, the other ashes

Answer — The tree is mankind, the branches Musalmāns and Hindus

6 Tilabī nuukarant khardo ajāb bhat
Kadam phā lekhar ant ish kīr o khidmat
Hame fauj dūrā be kathyār en
Phithī phoshindaghān yāk o tawār en
Hamodhā ishkar khoḥ o khushar en

A few servants of strange forms
They stop by calculation on duty and service
They are an army bare and unarmed
Moving at the voice and call of other men
And there the army meet death and slaughter

Answer — The pieces at chess

7 Nishtho dithom phā nadhar
An shahr be sāh watan
Abnā adh jang o jadal
Nyamjī navant yake digar

Sitting I saw with my sight
A city and masterless country
There was war and strife between them
And no umpire betwixt the one and the other

Answer — A game at chaupar

8 Wilayāt thars en dost bar kīrar en
Ravaghā gohār kisānaken tairār en
Nā rotā mātā bālih ola sawar en
Phitā nestenī phuruk bairāt en

The country (is) fear the mistress in comfort
The little sister ready to start
The mother will not move, the son is already mounted,
The father does not exist, the grandfather is alive

Answer

The above contains a series of puns on the names of a family, partly, in Sinhi. The name of the country *Paḍar* contains in the last syllable 'ḍar' the allusion to fear. The name of the mistress *B gam*, read as 'b. gham,' is the equivalent of 'bar karar.' The sister's name is *Hauri*, the mother a *Gauri*, meaning in Sinhi light and beauty. The son's name *Si ah saḥār*, the father's *Ghāibi*, and the grandfather's *Hayat* explain themselves.

O Hudhā pakko kuzriten banā palāḥ
 Rusūl Muḥammad en ummatwālī
 Hazīren ban ligh yaken thālī
 Clamo thā khās no roth horg o khālī
 Hamodhā giptho harchi di warthā ish
 Hamā whān zurtho loghā di ūrthā ish
 Guḍā jatho bhorantho thālī ujarthā ish

After an invocation to God and the prophet—

There are a thousand men to one dish,

No one goes thence empty-handed

There they take and eat everything

They take up the dish and carry it home

And having thrown it down and broken it they leave it bare

Answer—This contains a pun on *thālī*, which means the hedge round a threshing floor as well as a dish. After every one has carried away the corn he wants, the hedge also is torn down and carried away.

10 Danki shāḥāḥ parwaren kl apthā man logh bunā
 Nī ki bandagḥan razentha bīḥā phā husn o pharān
 Wash hadīth o l hush hīn
 Roth go pl ulen ambalan

As long as God had charge of him he lay at home,

Now that men have constructed him he has become fresh and fair

With sweet discourse and pleasant speech

He walks about with his fair companions.

Answer—A man with a wooden leg

11 Pyālae ḥuren dīthā majai
 Nishthayāḥā lālo nestatī dī
 Pyālae wārtho lāl shahīd bīthā
 Chohan ki kulleḥ ālīmā dīthā

I saw a cup in a certain place

A bright one sat down without an attendant

This ruby like one drank up the cup, and then died

So that all men saw it

Answer —The flame of an oil lamp which goes out after having drunk up the oil

- 12 Do goh ír in díthá ambázi
Ajáb l hush ant gwar ambázi
Námi suratá khamí
Yake khor dígar chami

I saw two sisters embracing
Very happy at the embrace
There is not the slightest difference in their appearance
One is blind and the other has eyes

Answer —The reflection in a mirror

- 13 Phairi khálátán pha gídkar
Man Bákri shalir gwara
Bolí athi washen tawár
Dastán gípti nar mazar.

Yesterday as I passed along the road
In the town of Bakkar
I heard a very sweet voice
But when I seized it, it was a fierce tiger

Answer —A snake

14 Proverbial sayings

Kábno litir o phiren zál
Warná sará sár bár
Old shoes and an old wife
Are the burden of a young man's life

Savzen cho líthén, charpi cho meshí dumbaylán
As green as young corn as fat as long tailed sheep
This saying refers to the Gwar or wild pistachio (*Pistacia khinjuk*)

Khatan sozáltha áfá phuki warth
One burnt by hot milk will not drink even water without blowing on it

This corresponds with the Hindustáni proverb 'Dúdh ká palyá chunchh
lu piwat phunk, or the English 'A burnt child dreads the fire'

Málá sar dui rárá dosh

Let the cattle go and milk the hedge

This answers to 'Penny wise and pound foolish'

ERRATA

Page 3, line 8, read *1 for 1*

- | | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|--------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| " | 5, | " | 33, | " | pronounced <i>for</i> pronounced |
| " | 7, | " | 0, | " | nyánwan <i>for</i> nyánwan |
| " | 7, | " | 40 | " | rasída <i>for</i> rasúda |
| " | 8, | " | 19, | " | nadhár <i>for</i> nadhra |
| " | 10, | " | 2, | <i>add</i> | and jawarah <i>after</i> zik |
| " | 13, | " | 18, | <i>read</i> | phalo <i>for</i> phale |
| " | 13, | " | 20, | " | limu, a " limua, |
| " | 16, | " | 33, | " | shállá " shakla |
| " | 17, | " | 8, | " | marde mardá |
| " | 21, | " | 18, | " | kithay, thín <i>for</i> kithan than |
| " | 25, | " | 35, | " | biyár <i>for</i> riyar |
| " | 32, | " | 14, | " | see it himself <i>for</i> see himself |
| " | 33, | " | 38, | <i>transpose</i> | { nowhere huzhgarnen elsewhere thuhándá |
| " | 37, | " | 25, | <i>read</i> | welcome <i>for</i> welcome |
| " | 42, | " | 20, | " | phádh ágh <i>for</i> Pádh ágh |
| " | 13, | " | 21, | " | bili <i>for</i> hili |
| " | 44, | " | 7, | " | annám <i>for</i> annam |
| " | 41, | " | 10 14, | " | án— " an— |
| " | 46, | " | 16, | " | lee ward " lee ward |
| " | 47, | " | 12, | " | باقی báqi " باقى báqi |
| " | 47, | " | 31, | " | batera " baterá |
| " | 49, | " | 5, | " | baragh " beragh |
| " | 49, | " | 10, | <i>delete</i> | P buru, Skr bhru |
| " | 49, | " | 10, | <i>after</i> | بروت baroeth <i>add</i> بروان barwán, a the eye brow P buru Skr bhru |
| " | 54, | " | 13, | <i>read</i> | pagwar <i>for</i> panwar |
| " | 57, | " | 4, | " | phashk , phashk |
| " | 64, | " | 21, | <i>add</i> | cf Pashto-jowal <i>after</i> to chew |
| " | 66, | " | 23 | <i>read</i> | oxen, mate <i>for</i> oxen mate |
| " | 66, | " | 27, | <i>add</i> | Pashto <i>after</i> joru |
| " | 67, | " | 9 | P | " world |
| " | 71, | " | 25 | <i>read</i> | dágh <i>for</i> dágh |
| " | 72, | " | 33, | " | tear burst |

- Page 71, line 12, *dáragħ* for *dáragħ*.
- " 85, " 20, " *sará sá* " *sará sa*.
- " 87, " 32, " *sumb* " *samb*.
- " 93, " 13, " *Maurorum* for *Mauroram*.
- " 95, " 13, " *sixtieth* " *sixth*.
- " 98, " 10, " *khambar*: *Kambar* for *khambar—kambar*.
- " 105, " 13, " *گرنند* for *گرنند*.
- " 105, " 31, " *giryán* " *girgán*.
- " 108, " 21, *after* *گرونگه* *gwánkh insert* *گرونیچ* *gwínech*, a camel driver.
- " 108, " 33, *read* *گوزان* for *گوزان*.
- " 109, " 26, " *flesh* " *flesh*.
- " 110, " 3, " *گومانه* " *گومانه*.
- " 110, " 34, *after* *گیانچ* *giánch insert* *گیاف* *giyáf*, fertile, extensive.
- " 111, " 2, *read* *Salix* for *Salix*.
- " 114, " 21, " *man* " *man*.
- " 115, " 16, " *mán deagh* for *man-deagh*.
- " 115, " 27, " *míhkáuí* " *mahkání*.
- " 117, " 21, " *leap* " *leap!*.
- " 119, " 31, " *mahisk* " *mahisk*.
- " 124, " 30, " *نیغ* *neghí* " *نیغار* *neghír*.
- " 124, " 31, " *níkah* " *nékah*.
- " 125, " 8, " *vakhfá* " *vakhát*.
- " 125, " 16, " *P. Lhwíja* " *P. Lhwaja*.
- " 127, " 6, *after* *وہان* *whán insert* *وہانکار* *whántkár*, master, owner.
- " 127, " 26, *read* *عباسی* for *عباسی*.
- " 129, " 33, *after* *حلیلی* *halení insert* *حمار* *himár*, tender, delicate,
beautiful